THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 70

•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Inter-American 'League' Hinted In Peace Plan

Roosevelt's Parley Studied in Connection With Geneva's Influence

Three Methods Open

Vandenberg Commends Move to Implement Present Monroe Doctrine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—As an undercurrent to the favorable reception being accorded throughout Latin America to President Roosevelt's proposed Inter-American Peace Conference, ran today a questioning note as to the future of the League of Nations in the Western Hemisphere.

The text of President Roosevelt's letter to the heads of Latin-American states, released over the week end, is important chiefly for its references and effects upon the League. In Washington there is speculative talk of the establishment of a separate league in the Western Hemisphere. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan, a candidate for the presidential nomination, called the proposal to implement the Monroe Doctrine on a Pan-American basis "in line with our tradition, whereas any collective action with the existing League of Nations is against our tradition."

Three Possible Methods

The President's letter, still the only textual guide to what is proposed, suggests that inter-American peace can be approached by one or all of three methods—through prompt ratification of existing peace instruments, amendment of these instruments or creation of new instruments. This opens a very wide field, when it is recognized—whether Mr. Roosevelt meant it or not—that in many ways the principal and most fundamental peace instrument in the Western Hemisphere is the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Direct amendment of the Covenant is not specifically proposed by the Roosevelt suggestion; the aim is at an arrangement confined to the Americas. But indirectly, the proposal is considered as a powerful move toward regional peace organization, in effect the breakaway of the near-score of Latin-American countries which are members of the League, from the orbit of Geneva. For many years, the prospect of regional leagues, or the assertion of local authority over the organization of peace, has been a chief menace confronting the League at Geneva. Proposals for regional associations of nations—much like that in President Roosevelt's letter—have occasionally been made, and always spurned with quick alarm by League leaders.

Japanese Problems

More damagingly, the basis of Japan's Manchurian dispute with the League was Tokyo's insistence that Asiatic affairs should be handled locally, by the powers with a direct stake in the Far East. Japan had no theoretical objection to a conference—in effect, a regional league—of the powers with footholds in Asia. When the Geneva League insisted on the necessity for universality, the need of attacking the peace problem as a unit, it led to Japan's withdrawal from membership.

President Roosevelt seeks to cushion his blow at the League by an explanatory paragraph. He says: "These steps, furthermore, would advance the cause of world peace, inasmuch as the agreements which might be reached would supplement and reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations and of all other existing or future peace agencies in seeking to prevent war." But that is the same argument Japan used in trying to bring within its control all Asiatic affairs; it is a picture of Greeks bearing gifts that always alarms Geneva.

Threat to League

Whether any real threat to the League is embodied in the Roosevelt plan depends on methods of application. While that issue is pending, Congressional leaders welcomed the project. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said: "The letter is a natural, timely and appropriate approach toward the preservation of peace on this hemisphere." It would, he said, "bring about such co-operation in the Americas as the League attempted in the entire world."

No comment came from extremer isolationists: Senators Hiram Johnson (D) of California and William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

President Roosevelt's letter confirmed that the conference will be in South America itself, probably at

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Paraguayan President Asks to End Chaco War

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 17 (AP)—President Ayala of Paraguay sent a message to Congress Feb. 15 asking for authority to end the state of war which has been effective since the Chaco conflict with Bolivia began.

The chamber decided to discuss the request today. It is expected to approve quickly the proposal which is essential to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Paraguay.

New Farm Bill Is Started On Way to Supreme Court; Passes Senate by 56 to 20

South and West Submerge East in Approval of Measure to Supplant AAA—Crop Control Phases Are Believed Unconstitutional

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The Administration's new farm-aid bill, which passed the Senate 56 to 20 Saturday, will be enacted into law before the end of the week, according to today's plans, despite serious doubts cast upon its constitutionality.

The bill is scheduled to come up in the House Wednesday with a proposed five-hour debate limitation, and the expectation that a new $500,000,000 farm experiment will be launched straightway toward the Supreme Court, which has come to be the port of so many missing congressional ships.

The new bill sets up temporary and permanent programs of federal aid to replace the invalidated AAA. It has the same major purpose of production control as the AAA, achieved in this case, however, through state or direct federal payments to farmers for soil conservation.

Under the temporary two-year program the Secretary of Agriculture would have sweeping powers to make grants to farmers, on the basis of soil conservation of their land in the year covered. The temporary system would lapse after Jan. 1, 1938, and the permanent system would take effect. Failing affirmative action, a state would not receive federal aid.

West and South in Control

The temporary plan, which goes into effect shortly after passage of the new legislation, provides federal grants commensurate with improvements of farming practice, based on crop acreage, erosion-preventing crops, percentage of normal production required for domestic consumption and similar factors.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, gets broader powers under the new legislation than he had—and lost—under AAA by the 6-to-3 Supreme Court decision.

The final vote in the Senate showed geographical cleavage, the East being snowed under, almost 3 to 1 in opposing the bill, with the South and West favoring it. Voting against the bill among others were both Senators of each of the following states—Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Ohio and Michigan.

Bill Declared Unlawful

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York reiterated the charge that the bill was unconstitutional in the final debate and Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon,

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Spain's Vote Puts Control In Left Wing

Hope of Roman Catholics to Run Government Fails to Materialize

Rioting in Madrid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Feb. 17—The Spanish election has had a result which had been expected by no more than a minute part of the population.

The lavish and extravagant Rightist propaganda has counted for little. Estimates of a large Right majority narrowed considerably during the night and this morning the anticipated victory swung definitely over to the Left with partial returns giving over 220 seats to Left candidates.

Catalonia Goes Left

The most impressive feature is the overwhelming Left's success throughout Catalonia. The Governor of Catalonia, Felix Escala, found his position so intolerable that he resigned his post. His successor is Juan Moles, High Commissioner to Morocco during Manuel Azana's premiership. The Left success in Catalonia has reopened a serious discussion regarding the future status of Catalonia in relation to the Spanish Republic. Catalonia is the province which has always retained a certain degree of autonomy.

Police Wave Red Flags

Today the supporters of the Left Wing have been showing their delight in their victory. Communists and Socialists have been holding demonstrations in Madrid. Street cars have been forced to abandon their schedules. In Puerta Del Sol, Madrid's great central square, shock police were sent to breakup a monster Communist demonstration. Refusing to obey their captain's order to charge, they joined the mob, waving red flags and shouting for amnesty.

A march was also held to the Madrid prison, where several Left leaders are now serving sentences. A crowd of 3000 gathered outside the prison and shouted fiercely for amnesty. Shots were fired and seven people were injured.

A total of 24 casualties was reported at Madrid today as a result of the rioting.

Premier Pleads for Order

Meanwhile, Manuel Portela Valladares, the Premier, appealed to the Left to maintain order. The Left leaders complied and asked their followers to continue at work. This quashed rumors abroad last night of a general strike being imminent.

After the Cabinet meeting this morning Premier Portela announced his readiness to hand over the reins of government when a new Cabinet is chosen.

Meanwhile, a "state of alarm" has been declared throughout Spain for a period of eight days, and Premier Portela has been empowered by President Niceto Alcala Zamora to declare martial law in any province where he considers it necessary.

Plenty of Confusion

Yesterday's elections marked another critical phase in the short but stormy history of the Spanish Republic. The campaign has been marked by the customary bitterness and confusion of Spanish politics.

The parties of the Left were the first to link together in an efficient opposition. The Rights have been in a less happy position. José Maria Gil Robles, Roman Catholic leader, was disappointed with the great majority of his supporters when

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

British Military Estimates Raised By African Crisis

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LONDON, Feb. 17—Great Britain's fighting forces asked the House of Commons today for an additional appropriation for this year of £7,811,000, most of which would be expended "upon special measures taken in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute."

Four supplementary estimates were issued, asking £4,850,000 for the navy, £1,350,000 for the army, £1,611,000 for the Air Service and £100 (about $500) for the royal ordnance factories.

3500 Added to Personnel

The sums requested, which must be approved by the House of Commons, would be in addition to the appropriations for the fighting services provided by last spring's budget.

The navy estimate was explained as "due to the 3500 additional personnel required" in addition to "special measures" in the East African conflict.

Ship Program Disclosed

Issuance of the supplementary estimates gave the first inkling of the amount of money to be spent in bolstering the naval and army defenses in the Mediterranean and canal zones, and the definite number of extra men involved in naval moves since the height of Anglo-Italian tension last summer.

Viscount Monsell, British First Lord of the Admiralty, in a covering memorandum, explained that authorization also was sought for construction of seven destroyers, six motor torpedo boats and 20 trawlers.

Special Cabinet Session

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin met his Cabinet, meanwhile, for a special session on the government project for increased defenses, in the aftermath of Sir Austen Chamberlain's criticism of the Prime Minister's "errors" during the House of Commons defense debate last week.

Political sources said the Members of Parliament had demonstrated clearly that they had lost confidence in the existing system of defense organization, and expressed belief that Mr. Baldwin intended to relinquish his post as chairman of the Imperial Defense Committee, devoting himself solely to the prime ministership.

While a setting up of a separate defense ministry now appeared unlikely, a general opinion prevailed that a minister without portfolio might be appointed to act as a coordinating link between the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Force.

The British Admiralty announced today sabotage had been discovered aboard the cruiser Cumberland, stationed at Chatham—the third instance of sabotage, connected with British warships, in three months.

Prizes Are Awarded For Peace Posters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 — A peace poster prize contest, conducted by the Pennsylvania branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, brought 81 entries, some of them coming from points as far away as South Dakota.

It is planned to exhibit the posters in schools. The competition was divided into three groups—up to 14 years, from 14 to 18 and from 18 up. The first prize in Group 1 was awarded to Rae Deacon of the Friends' School, Lansdowne, Penna.; the Group 2 winner was Polly Powell of the Germantown (Penna.) Friends' School, and John P. Staples of Roxborough High School, Philadelphia, took first place in Group 3.

Japanese Revive Talk of Treaty With Russians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 — Despite Japan's refusal — reported from Tokyo—to accept Moscow's proposal for a commission with a neutral member to assess the blame for the repeated Manchurian border incidents, the outlook for readjustment of Soviet-Japanese relations is regarded by informed observers as somewhat brighter.

Much interest was aroused here by the suggestion of the Tokyo Ashaio Shimbun of a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression treaty for a period of two or three years, conditional upon reduction of Soviet Far Eastern forces. Moscow newspapers published the suggestion without comment.

Would Stop Clashes

The Asahi has frequently expressed the viewpoint of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and this suggestion is taken to indicate that the Japanese Foreign Minister is seeking a device for reducing or eliminating the border incidents, which will be acceptable to the Japanese army and particularly to the Kwantung army, whose position is markedly independent of the Tokyo Foreign Office or even of the general staff.

Since it was Maxim Litvinoff, U. S. S. R. Foreign Commissar, who first proposed a non-aggression treaty to Japan in 1931 and again last year, it is regarded as probable that Moscow would accept a proposal for a non-aggression pact as the basis for negotiating a more permanent settlement of the border difficulties than any mixed commission could achieve.

Moscow considers that the whole matter rests upon the attitude of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Nye Group Hears Americans Aided Revolution in Brazil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—A New York business firm and a great New York bank aided a revolution in Brazil in 1932, according to testimony before the Senate Munitions Committee here today. At the same time, committee agents referred to a federal statute making interference in a foreign revolution a criminal offense and suggested that its violation was involved.

Investigators for the committee brought out in testimony that A. J. Byington Jr., member of the firm of Byington & Co. of New York, acted from Argentina as an agent for the Sao Paulo revolutionists, arranging from there for the transfer of funds to a representative of his firm in New York, who in turn made the funds available to two purchasing agents for the revolutionists.

Credit of More Than Million

A total of $1,115,000 was transmitted from the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Sao Paulo, Brazil, to the credit of William P. Brown, New York partner of Byington & Co. in the Guaranty Trust ompany of New York, according to Mr. Brown himself. Mr. Brown then paid the bills for munitions purchases made by two agents for the revolutionists, one a Brazilian citizen named Dr. Ferrera, and the other a retired U. S. army lieutenant, H. Leigh Wade.

Mr. Brown testified that the time he did not know of the existence of a statute under which it is a criminal offence for an American to have any part in assisting a revolution in a country which enjoyed friendly diplomatic relations with the United States, but that he is now aware of its existence.

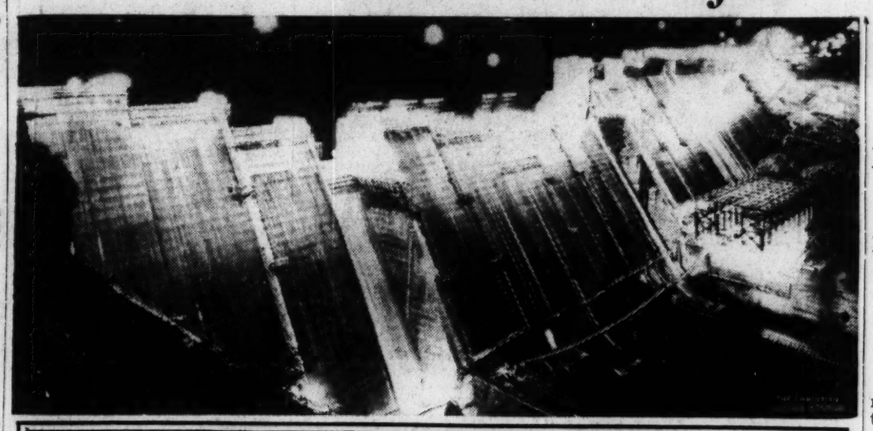
From the witness, members of the committee obtained an opinion that the Guaranty Trust Company should reasonably have known from the character of the transactions that they were handling money from a revolutionary source intended for revolutionary purposes. A committee investigator expressed the opinion following the hearings that both the members of Byington & Co. involved in the affair and officials of the Guaranty Trust Company were liable for violation of the statute which has for years been forgotten and ignored.

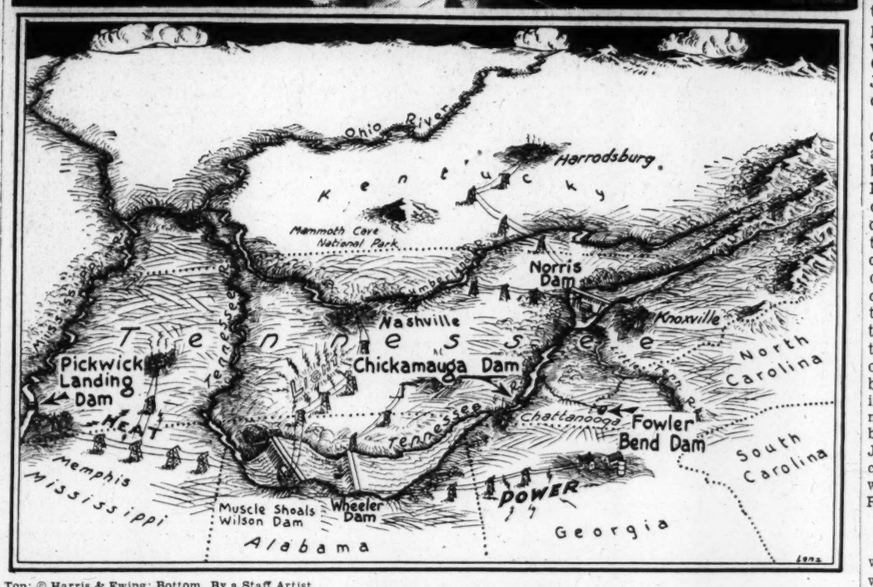
Mr. Brown testified that his firm had for years been a New York purchasing agent for the Brazilian Government. Some time in July or August of 1932, he said, he received a telephone call from Mr. Byington Jr. from Buenos Aires asking him if he would help in some purchasing arrangements for two unnamed men who would make themselves known to him later, and that an unnamed sum of money would be put to his credit in New York.

Ignorant of Source

The witness testified he did not know where the money came from but committee agents placed in the record cables and letters tracing each deposit to the Brown account from the Sao Paulo Bank in one instance by way of Grace Brothers, Ltd., London, and in another via Tropical Plantations, Inc., he insisted he had not personally engaged in the purchase of munitions, but conceded that he had made payments to Dr. Ferrera and Lieutenant Wade who, it was implied, had used the money for such purposes. He said he had seen a list of materials which the two agents were to attempt to secure.

TVA Sale of Surplus Power Upheld By 8-1 Decision of Supreme Court; No Action on Project as a Whole





Top: © Harris & Ewing; Bottom. By a Staff Artist

Region Affected and a Power Unit

Top—The Huge Norris Dam, Illuminated by Floodlights at Night. Bottom—Map Showing in Detail the Extent and Area of the Entire Tennessee Valley Project

Only Point Involved, Sale of Private Lines to TVA

Hughes Reads Vital Finding

Long-Waited Event Stirs Entire Nation—Stock Market Reacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The right of the Federal Government to transmit and market surplus power from its huge TVA project was upheld in the Supreme Court today, 8 to 1, with Mr. Justice McReynolds the only dissenter.

By inference, the opinion gave constitutional indorsement to all the other "yardsticks," now built or building by the New Deal over the country. The opinion, of almost unprecedented length, was delivered by the Chief Justice. Though indorsed by seven other members of the court, the majority divided into two groups. Four of the judges supporting Mr. Justice Hughes were of the opinion that the preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company, bringing the suit, had no standing in court, and that the whole matter should have been dismissed by the tribunal without opinion. Mr. Justice Brandeis wrote the concurring opinion for this group, which included also Justices Stone, Roberts and Cardozo.

Three-Way Division

Thus there was actually a three-way division within the Court on what is acknowledged to have been one of the most vital new-deal issues to come before it—four justices who believed the matter at issue was justifiable and, on its merits, held with the Government; four judges who held that the plaintiffs did not even have standing in the Court, but who concurred in the result reached by the other four; and finally, a single judge who held against the Government and the TVA yardstick.

Even the latter, Mr. Justice McReynolds, in the third of the lengthy opinions given down today, indicated that if the case carried no implications further than the present occasion he would have taken the majority view.

Reynolds Stands Alone

In a heated statement given verbally in Court, however, he charged that the grant of authority to the Government might be used "to destroy every public service" organization in the country.

In an apparent direct reference to the Roosevelt New Deal from the bench, he took the remarkable course of declaring that one need only "read the program which these people have laid out" to understand the potential dangers involved.

The Chief Justice began the long-awaited decision at exactly 12:12 and continued steadily for one of the longest opinions in history, ending 50 minutes later. Justices Brandeis and McReynolds did not attempt to read their individual opinions, but gave oral explanations of their views from the bench.

Took Time to Digest

So thorough and exhaustive were the Chief Justice's exploration of the whole field and so impartially did he weigh rival claims that it was not till five minutes before he concluded that observers could be sure the Government had won a conclusive victory.

The Government has the same right to dispose of power generated on its own turbines, and watercourses, declared the Chief Justice, as it has to sell and dispose of coal, or other mineral products, found on its reservations.

"We think the same principle is applicable to electric energy," he said, in concluding this part of the argument.

Coming finally to the crucial question of the Government's authority to buy transmission lines and send

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Supreme Court Sets Aside Death Verdicts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Warning that "the rack and the torture chamber may not be substituted for the witness stand," the Supreme Court today set aside death sentences imposed on three Negroes convicted of killing Raymond Stewart, a white Mississippi planter.

In the unanimous opinion Chief Justice Hughes delivered a scathing denunciation of the "torture and extreme brutality" by which he said the confessions and convictions of the Negroes were obtained.

"The trial is a mere pretense when confessions are obtained by torture," he declared.

The court's decision means a new trial in Mississippi if the case is prosecuted further. The convictions had been upheld by the Mississippi Supreme Court. The Negroes were Ed Brown, Henry Shields and Yank Ellington. Stewart was killed March 29, 1934.

Social Agencies Call for Direct Federal Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — With first-hand investigation before them disclosing a large section of the needy in a more desperate condition than at any time since 1932, delegates to the American Association of Social Workers in session here over the week end demanded that the Federal Government reenter the field of direct relief.

A resolution adopted unanimously by social workers from 48 states said that withdrawal of federal relief funds had brought a "low-grade pauper treatment over wide areas."

The conference proposed that direct relief funds be advanced in the form of federal grants-in-aid to the states and that they be made available immediately. Complete divorcement of administration of relief and of the works program was advocated.

Social Workers Seen

In laying out a combination work and relief program the social workers asked:

"1. A consolidation and strengthening of the federal public employment program as a basis for the continuation or expansion thereof.

"2. For persons whose needs are not thus met, and as a necessary base for the employment program itself, we urge a system of federal grants-in-aid to the states for direct relief, to be allocated on a different basis under conditions to be laid down by the Federal Government, with the actual administration of such funds left to the states.

"This association and social workers everywhere have direct and convincing evidence that the need for relief is urgent and nationwide," the resolution stated, "and that prevention of great suffering and want now and for years to come can be accomplished only by the co-operation of the Federal Government.

For Rest of Year

"For the fiscal current year it is proposed that federal grants to states for general relief and care of transients be made for the remaining four months of the present fiscal year. This program is in addition to the present program under the WPA and other forms of assistance.

"Legislation in two parts is recommended for a continuing work and relief program for the next and succeeding fiscal years.

"We advocate an employment program designed to offer work to as many as possible of those who are unemployed and able to work."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Feb. 17

TVA—Sustained by Supreme Court Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Suspense over at last, the United States Supreme Court rendered its TVA decision in favor of the Government. For three weeks the decision was expected, for 45 minutes Chief Justice Hughes read the decision today before it was learned that the Court had legalized governmental sale of surplus power manufactured at Wilson Dam. By implication this decision is believed to have validated all other electric power "yardsticks" by which the Government plans to match its prices against those of private power companies.

Sale of the power was upheld 8 to 1. Building of the dam in the first place was upheld unanimously under the Government's national defense powers. Wall Street took a flier in speculation on the grand scale, jumping to the conclusion that the reading of the decision by Justice Hughes meant defeat of governmental competition in the power business. Stocks soared from 25 cents to $2 on utility shares. Disillusion followed; Wall Street saw prices dig down, to rebound in part, except for the utility stocks.

Relief—Social Workers Advise Federal Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—"A low-grade pauper treatment over wide areas."

That was the picture of relief administration without the Federal Government given by social workers from the 48 states, attending the American Association of Social Workers, in session here. The conference recommended that the Government step back in immediately with direct relief to correct a situation more desperate than at any time since 1932.

Italian Victory—Badoglio Drives From North

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Northern Front—"We have taken fantastic Aradam."

Thus the high command of the Italian Forces, in East Africa, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, joyfully exclaimed to newspaper men in his camp as swirling mists shrouded the 9000 feet-high rock of Aradam on which a newly planted Italian flag stood. The Marshal heralded the greatest Italian victory of the Ethiopian War, the Associated Press reported.

Sixty-five thousand Italian soldiers had taken the stronghold of Aradam after six days of fighting, had sent 80,000 Ethiopians fleeing South, had acquired 300 square miles of new territory, had subjugated the important towns of Scelicot, Antalo, Belesat and Dans and 35 minor towns.

Results: Possible blasting open of the door leading southward into the interior, possible evacuation of the Northern sector by Ras Seyoum, Ethiopian leader, strengthening of Italy's military first line in the North, strengthening of Italy's diplomatic line at Geneva and strengthening of Italy's moral line with the Italian people.

Sanctions—Italy Claims to Benefit

Rome—Sanctions adopted by the League of Nations to bring Italy to its knees are claimed to have actually prepared this nation for war. Alessandro Lessona, Under Secretary for the Colonies, is quoted by the Associated Press as saying that sanctions may have some bad effects but "they also have the good and important effect of leaving Italy economically prepared for war." He undoubtedly referred to steps taken by sanction-goaded Italy to become economically self-sufficient.

Italy showed no such composure about the Mediterranean mutual assistance agreement. This agreement, whereby France, Greece,

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Boston News Today:

Dolan Case Sent to Lower Court
Jarvis and Gaines Get Five Years
Ways and Means Finds $135 Pen Sets
Prize Gloucester Schooner Radioes for Aid
Reardon Bill Meets Committee Obstacle
State Agrees to Furnish Fore River Bridge Lights

These and many other interesting features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

TVA Huge Economic Experiment

Russia Only Country With Bigger Social Planning Scheme

'Empire of South'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — The TVA represents what is probably the largest experiment in economic and social planning now going on anywhere in the world with the exception of Russia, covering an area about the size of Great Britain, and a population of about 2,000,000, with an additional 4,000,000 within its wider sphere of influence.

This vast project is under the direction of a board presided over by Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College in Ohio. David E. Lilenthal and H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee.

Other power programs such as Grand Coulee, Bonneville, Boulder Dam, and the Passamaquoddy project in Maine are also affected in the primary constitutional question at issue, whether the Constitution can be made to cover federal control of interstate electric power shipment, just as it has been made to cover the regulation of navigation.

Fulton's Steamboat Started It

The Constitution was written long before navigation by steamboat was invented, or power transmission over copper wires even dreamed of. But when New York State sought to establish a monopoly in state waters of the new steamboats just invented by Robert Fulton, John Marshall quickly "stretched" the great document, in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, to cover federal control of navigation. The Administration asked the Supreme Court today to do the same thing by the new invention of electric power transmission, and based its plea on what Marshall did in the Gibbons vs. Ogden case.

A district court ruled that the law is invalid; but the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans upheld the Authority.

Project Broad in Scope

What the Government is doing under TVA is vastly broader than mere improvement in navigation. TVA is, in effect, reconstructing not only the topography, but the social and economic life of a huge river system, tributary to the Mississippi.

Huge reservoirs are going up for flood control, with a by-product of tremendous amounts of electricity. Preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company challenged the right of a Government agency to sell electric power in competition with them. They charged that with TVA and other federal power projects now contemplated or under way, some 125,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually will be added to national output as compared with about 90,000,000,000 generated for distribution in the entire United States, in the 12 months ending Sept. 1, 1935.

Some of the Things Embraced

Here are some of the ramifications of the TVA project:

Flood Control: The Mississippi Valley, embracing a quarter to a third of the entire area of the United States, is subject to periodic, devastating floods. Flood control comes down to a question of controlling tributaries. Of these, the Tennessee Valley is one of the biggest. Some $75,000,000 has so far been appropriated to throw up three main dams, among the largest in the world: Norris Dam, $32,500,000; Wheeler Dam (when completed) about $35,000,000; Pickwick Dam (when completed) about $20,000,000.

Two other dams only recently begun are the Guntersville Dam near Guntersville, Ala., to cost $29,000,000, and the Chickamauga Dam, near Chattanooga, Tenn., to cost $32,000,000. The estimated total cost of the five dams is about $150,000,000.

Power Production: Power is a by-product of the impounded water, and the Government seeks to transmit and sell it: at the same time to establish a power "yardstick" against which to measure the costs of private power production. Lines have been stretched to more than 20 counties in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. In order to retail TVA power, the Tennessee cities of Knoxville, Memphis and Chattanooga have voted bonds for municipal power systems.

In order to increase the use of electric power in the region, the Electric Home and Farm Authority was created by President Roosevelt to finance private purchases of electric appliances.

Reforestation: A large scale program is necessary to protect the drainage areas of the dams.

Soil Erosion: This includes scientific terracing, plowing, proper crops and the like, to protect the soil which is threatened with being lost as the territory becomes a desert in the course of another century. Production of fertilizers to permit the growth of cover crops, diversified farming, withdrawal of marginal lands and many similar reforms fall naturally under the need of a careful program to prevent the muddy waters of the Tennessee carrying off to sea the soil-richness of a huge inland empire.

Social Planning: Though the area involved includes the brisk cities of Chattanooga and Knoxville, it embraces also a socially backward territory which has enjoyed few economic and fewer social advantages. In many regions the racial strains are as pure in their Anglo-Saxon ancestry as any in the United States, but the same forces which kept many of them in backwaters prevented their economic progress. It is a territory too, including impoverished sharecroppers, both white and colored, and submerged "poor whites."

It is this human part of the problem that has involved a major objective of the project: to raise the economic level of a whole geographical region.

As an example of the use to which modern conveniences can be put for improving human living, the model town of Norris has been built near Norris Dam at a cost of $3,500,000.

New Industries: With the liberation of cheap, plentiful power and a labor supply declared to be unequaled in the country, the advantages for the establishment of new industries are being stressed. Bringing modern industrialism to the valley should in turn raise living standards and alter the outlook of a huge territory.

Other By-Products: With 17,000 persons now employed by TVA, geological and social surveys throughout the area are being pressed; an enlightened labor policy, with encouragement of unionization, is being fostered; model dairies, training schools, exhibition farms are being established, together with all sorts of social services for education, training and health.

In Summary: TVA represents the most ambitious social experiment of the New Deal, and the biggest anywhere in the world probably, outside of Russia. Obviously, its success is not a matter of this year or the next, but of decades and gencrations.

Stepping Stones to TVA

Origins: Navigation and strategic projects in Tennessee Valley date back to 1824.

1836—Canal around Muscle Shoals opened. Soon abandoned as inadequate.

1890—New canal completed.

1916—Nitrate plants authorized in National Defense Act at cost of $20,000,000.

1918—Wilson Dam authorized

TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority authorized by Act of Congress on May 18, 1933.

Scope: Affects area of 40,000 square miles, with 2,000,000 population in seven states and another 4,000,00 near by.

Aims: Flood control on important Mississippi River tributary; improvement of river navigation; low-cost generation of electricity as "yardstick"; social rehabilitation of area.

Dams: In addition to wartime Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala.; nine-tenths of mile long, 107 feet high, 101 feet thick at base:

Norris Dam, in construction on Clinch River, 253 feet high, four miles from model town of Norris.

Wheeler Dam, 15½ miles above Wilson Dam, more than a mile long, 62 feet high.

Pickwick Landing Dam in southwestern Tennessee.

Guntersville Dam, nine miles downstream from Guntersville, Ala.

Chickamauga Dam, seven miles above Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cost: Combined cost of dams is about $150,000,000, not including power plants, fertilizer works, experimental farms, etc.

Government Score Makes Improvement

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 17

THE New Deal record in the Supreme Court:

Won

Gold cases—5 to 4.
TVA—8 to 1.

Dismissed

First Bankhead Cotton Act test—9 to 0.

Lost

Railroad Retirement—5 to 4.
"Hot Oil"—8 to 1.
Farm Mortgage Relief—9 to 0.
NRA—9 to 0.
AAA—6 to 3.
Impounded AAA taxes—9 to 0.

Government Wins TVA Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

out power over them, he said in part:

"These lines provide the means of distributing the electric energy, generated at the dam, to a large population. They furnish a method of reaching a market. The alternative method is to sell the surplus energy at the dam, and the market there appears to be limited to one purchaser, the Alabama Power Company, and its affiliated interests.

"We know of no constitutional ground upon which the Federal Government can be denied the right to seek a wider market."

"Certainly," added the Chief Justice, "the Alabama Power Company has no constitutional right to insist that it shall be the sole purchaser of the energy generated at the Wilson Dam, that the energy shall be sold to it or go to waste."

Brandeis in Concurrence

As Mr. Hughes delivered his opinion he leaned far forward, and rocked with the energy of his declaration. Mr. Justice Brandeis, who followed gave the concurring opinion in a slow, resonant voice with great deliberation. Mr. Justice McReynolds showed more feeling than either of the other two.

Another Cold Wave Speeds Cross-Country From the Northwest

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—a new cold wave sped across the country from the Northwest today on the heels of an almost nationwide snowfall. Severe cold was forecast for at least two more days as records for continued sub-zero weather were shattered in northwestern states.

The new snow drifted over opened paths and hampered rescue parties in their efforts to reach marooned cities.

The coldest spot recorded was 38 below at Havre, Mont. All marks for sustained frigidity at Watertown, S. D., were broken with 36 below. It was Watertown's thirty-seventh consecutive day of sub-zero weather.

The cold wave failed to reach as far East as New York and mild temperatures aided an army of 38,385 men in clearing ice and snow from streets.

The cold blanketed the country except for parts of the Pacific states and near Southwest and the Atlantic slope. Zero temperatures reached southward to the Kansas-Oklahoma boundary and thence northeast through northern Illinois to the Mackinac Straits in Michigan.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad division between Fort Dodge, Iowa, and the Twin Cities was opened for the first time in two weeks.

A rising Ohio River, carrying churning floes of ice, threatened to flood lowland sections. A forecast of falling temperatures, however, was seen as a probable, if temporary, salvation. At Cincinnati the Ohio River was rising six inches an hour.

Philadelphia Sees Etchings and Oils Of American Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 — The beauty of form, motion and speed displayed in the flight of ducks and upland game birds is caught in the etchings and paintings by Richard E. Bishop which are shown in a special exhibit at the Academy of Natural Sciences here.

The display, which includes more than 50 etchings, several oil paintings, and Mr. Bishop's accepted design for the Federal Government duck stamp for 1936-37, is open for the two week's period beginning today.

The tools of the etcher's art and the methods employed are also included in the exhibit.

Once a superintendent of a rolling mill in Conshohocken, Mr. Bishop took up etching with little help except his own efforts and experiments, although he did attend evening drawing classes at the Graphic Sketch Club here. He has been entirely self-taught in several branches of the art, and has become an outstanding exponent of mezzotint. Both naturalists and critics give high praise to the accuracy and artistic value of his work.

News Wire Toll Nets $1,000,000 for Ethiopia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17—Newspaper readers throughout the world have indirectly contributed more than $1,000,000 toward the war expenses of the Ethiopian Government, according to Josef Israels, American public relations expert, who recently returned from a visit to Addis Ababa. News dispatches, filed through the Emperor's radio station at 28 to 58 cents a word, have brought in this amount, he said.

Mr. Israels spoke recently at a meeting of the Philadelphia Forum in the Academy of Music. Airplanes, he stated, are ineffectual because Ethiopian fighters keep scattered. "The Italians will find it too costly to maintain their forces in the country during the six months' rainy season which begins in April," he predicted.

Hoover Friends in Quandary Over California Delegation; Hoping State Will Draft Him

Support by Golden State Believed Impetus Needed to Stage Comeback

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Happy over the public reaction to Herbert Hoover's Portland (Ore.) address Wednesday night, certain friends of the one-time President in the East are today turning their expectant gaze toward the Pacific slope for the emergence of the movement that will put their candidate squarely in the front when the Republican national convention meets in June.

Hoover the "One Man"

With the Ohio and Illinois delegations all but lost to Mr. Hoover because of his refusal to enter the primaries, they are hoping that the Golden State committee may draft him and thus furnish the impetus that will give form to the Hoover-for-President sentiment which, they are confident, is latent in the political situation and only awaits proper propulsion to assume proportions big enough to successfully challenge any rival candidate.

They see in the delegation from Mr. Hoover's home state the ideal starting point for the Hoover comeback, holding that the one man wise and sagacious enough to lead the nation out of the bondage of new-deal "regimentation" is to be found quietly within the bullrushes where the shores of the Pacific slope make the indenture that is San Francisco Bay.

While the Republican stalwarts of that El Dorado commonwealth are thinking no further at present than the formality of a "favorite son" designation of Gov. Frank F. Merriam, the Hoover forces maintain that the belief widely current within the party, that Mr. Hoover possesses the ranking qualifications for the nomination will yet produce a move that will dispel the equally widespread—and, they hold, mistaken—opinion that he cannot be elected.

Ohio Passed By

This movement would have been started in Ohio, where the President-makers launched his 1928 candidacy and where the Republican organization leaders were declared to be 100 per cent for him today, had it been possible to gain Mr. Hoover's consent to enter the primary. Confidence was voiced in Hoover quarters here that had he permitted his name to be used, the reply to Senator William E. Borah's bravura move in the Buckeye State would have been a Hoover delegation. They were convinced, too, that a similar pledge would have been won from the Illinois Republican committee, and that other states would have been quick to fall in line, so certain are they that only initial motive power is needed to start the accumulation of a Hoover consensus which nothing could stop once the campaign got under way.

It took a good deal of persuasion to get the one-time President to declare himself for the Ohio primary in 1928, it was recalled, and, while it is known that he has been strongly urged by his supporters who control the organization in that state, to pick up the gauntlet of candidacy there this time, persuasion has not sufficed to alter his stand that it is not fitting procedure for a man who has been President.

Hedged by Timidities

Meanwhile, Mr. Hoover was seen in the position of a man hedged in by timidities. His testimony in the San Jose (Calif.) courtroom last week advocating equities as an inflation hedge had a definite stimulus for quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, but this significant fact was submerged by other political developments like the phenomenal Landon boom which has such natural forces at work in its favor as nativity in Pennsylvania, boyhood years in Ohio, farm belt geography and the extreme attractiveness (eastwardly) of his "recovery is the greatest reform" view of economics.

It is proving uphill all the way in so far as the Hoover "availability" is concerned, but those cherishing hopes of his nomination are strengthened in their tenacity by the parallel they find in Mr. Hoover's case to the return of Grover Cleveland after a four-year interlude. Among these Hoover diehards are men who have ranked in the forefront of Republican president-making for the last 30 years, and their espousal of him today is grounded in the conviction that rapid ascendancy which sheds upon the business of nomination the wondrous luminosity of certain victory. Indeed, it is apparent throughout Republican circles here that the party is easing into the state of enthusiastic belief that any candidate it puts up this year can be elected.

Reduce the Issue

This would reduce the issue of candidature to the simplest mathematics, if the Borah bull were not in the street of the direct primary shop, snorting and plunging with his horns labeled for the rights of the people to a voice in such matters.

Apprehension was voiced "off the record" that the Idaho Senator, if he is unable, as conservatives say he will be, to command the controlling leverage either in influencing the nomination or the platform in Cleveland, may go off on a tangent of his own and, instead of "sulking" as in the 1932 campaign, may break his life-long allegiance with the party for a "rump" itinerary of his own this summer and fall.

All the same, his foray into Ohio and Illinois is giving them more of a dilemma than they are accustomed to struggle with in an electoral college system fitted with all the conveniences of the favorite son and unpledged delegation devices. The effect is not mitigated by their ability to put it all down to a personal grudge, with special reference to the failure of Mr. Hoover when President to name him Secretary of State as a reward for his devoted campaigning in 1928.

Further complicating the x-quantity with which the Senior Senator from Idaho today is investing Republican affairs is the suspicion in these quarters that the lurking Ethiopian in the incident of his luncheon conference with President Roosevelt a week ago had to do with the well-known flair of the Democratic Chief Executive to lend flattering substance to the ambitions of the politically useful.

California G. O. P. Divided on Issue of Pledged Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Adherents to California's Republican Party find themselves divided on the question of an instructed or an uninstructed delegation to the national convention in June.

Already Gov. Frank Merriam, party chieftain, has inferred that it would be all right with him to continue the instructed delegation policy, especially if coupled with the "favorite son" idea so popular in 1928 and 1932 when Herbert Hoover carried the banner.

But with Mr. Hoover bustling behind the throne as yet, many have seen Governor Merriam as the occupant of the throne, and therefore any "academic" change takes on decided political aspects. To come out against instructed delegation the G. O. P.'s state central committee would almost repudiate the man who won the day against the EPIC-Democrats last year.

Merriam's Support

In the fight against state socialism, as embodied in the End-Poverty-in-California plan, Governor Merriam received the support of so-called regular or old-line Democrats, as well as practically all factions of the Republican Party.

In gratitude for this support on the part of the Democrats, he has been most cordial to the national Democratic Party, as evidenced when he squired President Roosevelt through southern California in October.

Sensing a divided allegiance, prominent Republicans have sought to rid their party of any compromising element which might detract from their influence and pressure at the national convention.

James C. Hollingsworth, former district attorney of Ventura County, has taken on the G. O. P. toga in behalf of an uninstructed delegation.

Not Hampered

"The California delegation should not be hampered by a pledge or commitment to any particular candidate," he said. "The importance of arriving at a correct decision as to who should be the nominee for President far outweighs the claims of favorite sons."

He issued a plea to Earl Warren, district attorney of Alameda County and chairman of the State central committee, to start a movement to revise the policy on delegations, asserting that it would "meet with the warm approval of an overwhelming majority of the Republicans of California."

Whatever the advantages may be for uninstructed delegations, the present California law, from a practical standpoint, works in favor of an instructed delegation. For the voter can stamp his ballot but once if he favors a pledged ticket. But it is known that he has been strongly urged by his supporters who control the organization in that state, to pick up the gauntlet of candidacy there this time, persuasion has not sufficed to alter his stand that it is not fitting procedure for a man who has been President.

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All the same, his foray into Ohio

New Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement Reduces Tariffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 17 — Coincident with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's taking his seat in the Commons today, the Government announced a new Anglo-Irish trade agreement, which is regarded as promising a definite improvement in the long strained relations between London and Dublin, of which the newly re-elected Dominions Minister is in charge.

This agreement provides for an immediate and very substantial reduction of tariffs on a mutual basis.

Coal for Cattle

Last year's arrangement for interchange on a pound per pound basis of British coal and Irish cattle is extended. In return for the Irish Free State's taking 5s. per ton off the coal duty, Britain reduces by 10 per cent its tariff on Irish cattle and meat. Britain also reduces its tariff on Irish horses, sheep, lambs and mutton. A 10 per cent increase is made in permissible imports into the United Kingdom of Irish bacon and hams.

The Free State in return reduces by 10 per cent its emergency duties on British goods. It also agrees for Britain to supply one-third of the Free State's cement imports, which are now almost exclusively from other countries.

The new arrangement was welcomed warmly in the House of Commons today.

War Since 1932

The general satisfaction is explained by the intensity of economic warfare since 1932 between the Irish Free State and Great Britain which the new treaty goes far toward terminating.

In June of that year the Free State's action in defaulting on land annuities became effective. Britain retaliated at once, threatening to impose special duties up to 100 per cent advalorem on imports from the Free State, until the withheld annuities were forthcoming.

On July 12 the British Parliament passed a special tariff bill, and on July 15 a 20 per cent duty was placed on the chief Free State products entering Britain.

Prompt Retaliation

Dublin's retaliation was prompt. On July 26 it increased existing duties, or levied new ones, on selected lists of imports from Britain and Northern Ireland. The latter remains an integral part of the United Kingdom, while the southern portion of Ireland has been given dominion status as the Irish Free State.

The tariff war continued while efforts for its termination were made without success.

Mr. Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, stopped in London on his return in October, 1932, from Geneva, where he had presided over the League of Nations Council. This and later conversations with Mr. James H. Thomas, then Minister for Dominions, had no immediate issue, but prepared the way for the present agreement.

College Press Gets Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The University of California Press has received three awards from the American Institute of Graphic Arts for books published in 1935. The books are: "The Dancer's Quest," by Elizabeth Selden; "Byways in Bookland," by Dr. James Westfall Thompson; and a new edition of Newton's "Principia," edited and revised by the late Dr. Florian Cajori. The latter volume was selected as an example of the textbook of the future.

Local Option Bill Passed in Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 17 (AP)—Dry forces in Kentucky claimed an important victory in passage by the General Assembly of a local option bill with strict bone-dry provisions for dry counties and precincts.

The bill, modeled after the Volstead Act, and passed Feb. 15, now goes to Gov. Albert B. Chandler and he has intimated he would approve it.

As passed by the General Assembly, the bill contains provisions permitting search and seizure for illegal liquor and penalties for persons possessing intoxicating spirits in dry territories. It defines intoxicating liquor as any beverage containing 1 per cent or more alcohol by volume.

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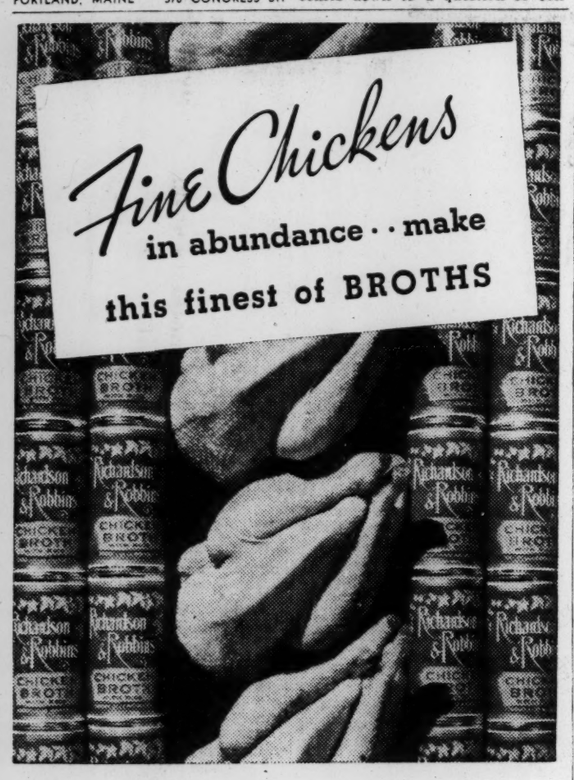

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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CANADA

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Yugoslavia, Turkey, Roumania, Spain and Czechoslovakia, pledged military aid to Great Britain should Italy attack it in the Mediterranean Sea, was immediately protested by Italy. Today Great Britain and other signatory nations announced that the Italian protest has been rejected.

Explorers—Fliers Return From Antarctica

Melbourne, Australia (AP)—Lincoln Ellsworth and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, rescued from Antarctica after two months on the ice, returned to civilization and a rousing welcome.

Airplanes roared overhead and crowds lining the quays cheered as the Discovery II came into port carrying the two explorers. The aviators landed on the ice when their airplane ran out of fuel during a south polar exploration flight last November.

Conciliatory—Tokyo-Moscow Pact Suggested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow—The cup of conciliation is believed extended by Japan in the direction of Russia. Plagued by repeated border skirmishes, the Far East reads with relish the proposal for a three-year non-aggression pact between Russia and Japan. The proposal was made in the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, a paper that has frequently expressed official Japanese viewpoints. Russia prints the proposal without comment, but it is recalled that Maxim Litvinoff, Russia's Foreign Commissar, himself made such a proposal in 1931.

One of the biggest obstacles to consummation of some such non-aggression proposal is seen in the militancy of saber-rattling Japanese Generals, whose truculence has frequently dashed to earth cups of conciliation extended by the Japanese Government.

Army—Charged With Intent to Break Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Why?

That single question has been leveled from every direction as people seek to understand why America needed a record peacetime army appropriation of $545,514,596. National puzzlement finally led many to suspect that the army was being strengthened to act as strike breakers. That was the charge made by Representative Marcantonio.

Secretary of War George H. Dern, here to represent the President at the Metropolitan Fellowship dinner of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, saw fit to answer it. He said that the army had not been used in a labor dispute since the Pullman strike in 1893, and that nothing of the sort is contemplated today.

Arrests—Banned in New York Labor Parades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Labor radicals have worn their persecutions proudly and have frequently turned them to profitable use. Commissioner of Police Lewis J. Valentine has announced that there will be no more such persecutions for labor to wear. Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York Saturday led a parade of unemployed without a police permit. He was taken into protective custody, held three hours and released, the aftermath of which was the commissioner's announcement that henceforth there would be a new police technique in dealing with demonstrations of this sort—no arrests and in case of violence leaders to be removed from the scene, all to prevent "these people from making martyrs of themselves to gain cheap publicity."

Spain Elects—Nation Goes Left

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid—Spain voted and the pendulum swung left.

Unexpected gains for Liberals, Socialists and Communists—gains that sent them wildly cheering into the streets—were interpreted as a victory for the storm-tossed republic. The Left forces appeared set to win over 220 of the 473 seats in Cortes. Victory of the "Leftists" is interpreted as a triumph for solidarity, all the liberal elements having made common cause more effectively than had the forces of the Right.

Leftist victories were so great in Catalonia that the Governor, Felix Escala, resigned.

Spain teeters on the verge of disorder; no faction enjoys such a margain of power that the policies of either group can go uncontested; martial law for eight days has been evoked to hold the lid on. Yet reins of power are to be peacefully handed over, Premier Portela promises.

Spain's vote gives Leftists control: Page 1.

Farm Bill—Debate in House Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Address: United States Supreme Court.

Many there are who fear that the Administration's big new farm-aid bill, passed Saturday in the Senate 56 to 20, is posted directly to the Court. Doubts as to its constitutionality, which are widespread, led Senator McNary of Oregon to urge it be sent back to committee, to prop it against judicial invalidation. But the motion was defeated. Debate is expected to open in the House on Wednesday, and the bill to be passed by the end of the week.

The new bill authorizes expenditures of $500,000,000 a year for farmers who curtail crops for soil conservation. For a two-year period the Federal Government could superimpose the program on the states; after that, the states could accept or reject such subsidies. Under the whiskers of soil conservation one sees the old familiar face of production control, the aim of the AAA and of the present bill.

Account of farm bill's progress: Page 1.

Indicted—Editor Charged With Blum Attack

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Paris—Investigations following the attack on Deputy Blum, Socialist Leader have funneled toward one particular man—Charles Maurras, editor of the Royalist newspaper l'Action Française, who was indicted for complicity in inciting to murder by his inflammatory editorials. Similar charges were preferred against Joseph Delest, managing editor of the newspaper.

More Pennsylvania Students Find Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17—Opportunities for employment presented to graduates of the University of Pennsylvania through its placement service have shown a marked increase this winter, according to a report presented to the president, Thomas S. Gates, by Dr. Clarence E. Clewell, director of the service.

A total of 641 positions for graduates were handled during the seven months beginning in July, compared with 426 during the corresponding period a year ago. The figures for the two preceding seasons were 156 for 1932-33, and 247 for 1933-34.

Roy D. Chapin

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—Roy D. Chapin, who passed on here today, left college in 1902 to turn his youthful hobby of photography to profit and became a pioneer of the automobile industry.

A former Secretary of Commerce, named by former President Hoover in 1932, Mr. Chapin had been president of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

He had his first big automotive experience in 1901 when he drove a one-cylinder car on the first motor trip from Detroit to New York, 707 miles, carrying spare parts and doing his own repair work. The route took him through Canada, to Buffalo and Albany, and required seven and one half days, but he reached New York in time for the second automobile show there. Noting the connection between good roads and the growth of the automobile industry, he became active in organizations promoting highway construction. As chairman of the Sixth International Road Conference in 1930, he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

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Jaeger; Underwood

Immense Building to House International Body

The First Stone of the New League Palace Was Laid in 1929. In 1933 a Symbolic Bouquet Was Placed on the Roof to Show That the Outward Form Had Been Completed. Now the Offices Are Being Moved by Degrees, and Before Long the Building Can Be Used by the League of Nations as Its Permanent Home. The Inset Photograph Is of the French Architect, Henri-Paul Nenot, Co-Designer of the New Palace, His Work Having Been in Collaboration With the Swiss Architect, Flegenheimer

GENEVA, Feb. 17—Today the League of Nations begins to leave the headquarters it has occupied for 15 years.

Preparations for the removal to the great new Palace erected on the outskirts of the city, in beautiful Ariana park, were already actively in progress all last week. Today the Secretariat started to move its permanent habitation. It is, nevertheless, calculated that the transference of services will require the rest of February and the whole of March. Indeed, since public rooms will not be ready for some time there is a proposal—not yet accepted—to hold the next Council meeting either at Lisbon or Bucharest, both of which have sent invitations.

Continue Old Quarters

Meantime the committees and conferences continue to sit as far as convenient in their old headquarters. These buildings have been repurchased by the city of Geneva for 4,000,000 Swiss francs as arranged and it is intended to hire them to the various private international associations in Geneva which will thus have a common meeting-place.

"Moving day" is always an event, but it has lost some of its terrors because the work has been carried out gradually and books and documents have been flowing from the old to the new for some time.

What to Do With Old?

A circular issued by the Secretary-General has asked for suggestions and aid in the disposal of the present offices. They are, in their way, excellent, but they are not large enough for the purposes of the League, and it has been necessary to provide outside accommodation for several departments. In addition, the Salle des Conversations, besides various committee rooms, were built in a single-story annex which has always been regarded as provisional. Further, the big gatherings, notably the Assembly, have been held in a hall on the other side of the city, thus necessitating constant coming and going.

Yet it will be with regret that the old building will be left. It had grown familiar, and it was well situated, well away from the center of Geneva, but sufficiently near to make frequent journeys feasible. The new buildings, splendid as they are, are perhaps, from the viewpoint of the newspaper correspondents and the delegates, a little too far away from the residential part of the city. To overcome this difficulty, for those who do not possess a private automobile, it is understood that a special service of public conveyances will be inaugurated.

Always Busy Spot

It is, of course, important that the Palace of Nations should be easy of access; for during the busy seasons it is necessary to make frequent visits daily. For the journalists the old building was a meeting-place in which they lingered, and discussed affairs at almost any hour. It was always a scene of animation, even when nothing particular was stirring. It has therefore been thought desirable to provide all possible facilities in the new Palace, including a restaurant and workrooms, and all possible inducements, to the habitués of the League.

It must be confessed that habit plays its part, and that the prospect of moving was contemplated with mixed feelings. But this reluctance, which is inherent in human nature, will soon be overcome as the unquestionable superiority of the Palace becomes evident.

League in Crisis

It is certain that the League is passing through a critical period. Much is being done to give it a fresh impetus as it takes up its new abode. It is being revived as an effective international institution. It may well be that the acid test of the League will come precisely at the moment of its taking possession of its permanent habitation.

The vast new building dominates the city. It has been designed to present an extensive façade. Length, not height, is the keynote of the architecture. Besides, it is not erected round a quadrangle, but has wide-spreading wings. Undoubtedly it presents a magnificent spectacle, with its whitish span of masonry stretching over a large area. But some of the departments are so far from each other—the library and the economic section, for example—that means of internal locomotion have been provided in the shape of a rolling floorway.

Big as Versailles

It is claimed that the Palace is as huge as the Château de Versailles, and while Versailles represents seventeenth century architecture at its best, the Palace is designed to represent twentieth century architecture.

It comprises a great Assembly Hall, a Council Chamber (furnished and decorated by the Spanish Government), an immense Rockefeller Library in which are stored 500,000 volumes and the archives of the League, press rooms, offices galore, adequate accommodation for the staff, committee rooms and so forth. The various states have made national gifts for the decoration of the building, including sculpture, friezes, Gobelins tapestry and Oriental ornamentation.

It was in 1929 that the plans were definitely approved. Three years earlier architects had been invited to send in their suggestions. Thousands of designs were submitted, and the task of the jury was difficult. The first stone was laid in 1929. In 1933 the symbolic bouquet was placed on the roof to indicate that the building had taken its outward form.

The cost will total $10,000,000.

But the completion of the interior has been an arduous task. There are over 400 offices for the Secretariat, and the various parts of the Palace had to be so arranged that they were separate and yet conveniently linked with every section of the building. Roads had to be made to give access to the Palace, situated as it is a little beyond the city proper, and spacious thoroughfares have now been driven to the Ariana Park.

American 'League of Nations'?

(Continued from Page 1)

Buenos Aires, thus removing from Washington the burden of responsibility.

Text of Letter

The text of President Roosevelt's peace parley letter to President Justo of Argentina, almost identical copies of which went to the Presidents of all other Latin-American republics, under date of Jan. 30, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

The agreement by the governments of Bolivia and Paraguay upon the peace protocols recently negotiated at Buenos Aires has afforded the Government and people of the United States the deepest gratification, since it has led them to hope that there is now every prospect of a permanent and equitable solution of this tragic controversy, which has continued for so long a period; which has caused the sacrifice of so many lives; and which has placed so crushing a burden of expenditure upon the citizens of the two belligerent nations.

Concern

I know well with what intimate concern the Government and people of Argentina have followed the course of these hostilities, and their happiness at the termination of the conflict is fully shared by the Government and people of the United States.

I cherish the sincere conviction that the moment has now arrived when the American republics, through their designated representatives seated at a common council table, should seize this altogether favorable opportunity to consider their joint responsibility and their common need of rendering less likely in the future the outbreak or the continuation of hostilities between them, and by so doing, sever in an eminently practical manner the cause of permanent peace on this western continent.

Tragedy of Chaco

If the tragedy of the Chaco can be considered as having served any useful end, I believe such end will lie in our joint willingness to profit from the experience learned and to exert our common endeavors in guarding against the repetition of such American disasters.

It has seemed to me that the American governments might for these reasons view favorably the suggestion that an extraordinary inter-American conference be summoned to assemble at an early date, at Buenos Aires, should the Government of the Argentine republic so desire, or, if not, at some other capital of this continent, to determine how the maintenance of peace among the American republics may best be safeguarded—whether, perhaps, through the prompt ratification of all the inter-American peace instruments already negotiated; whether through the amendment of existing peace instruments in such manner as experience has demonstrated to be most necessary; or perhaps through the creation by common accord of new instruments of peace additional to those already formulated.

To Reinforce Peace

These steps, furthermore, would advance the cause of world peace, inasmuch as the agreements which might be reached would supplement and reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations and of all other existing or future peace agencies in seeking to prevent war.

With the conclusion of the Chaco War, and with the re-establishment of peace throughout this continent, there would appear to be offered an opportunity for helpful counsel among our respective governments which may not soon again be presented. Your Excellency's devotion to the maintenance of peace between the American republics is well known, and I would therefore deeply appreciate such views as Your Excellency may care to express to me, as I would likewise value highly Your Excellency's opinion whether such a special inter-American conference of the American republics would not in fact prove most beneficial.

Personally

I am addressing myself thus personally to Your Excellency, instead of through the usual diplomatic channels, because of my thought that the questions at issue are of such vital concern to the people of this continent as to warrant a personal interchange of views between the Presidents of the American republics.

With the expression of my warm regard, believe me, my dear Mr. President,

Faithfully yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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Townsend Plan Is Called Most Useless to Age

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—An indictment of the Townsend Plan as "the most hopeless and alluring of the proposals that have been put forward for old-age pensions" is made by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in the thirtieth annual report of that institution, released here today.

Admitting that the plan had originated with a well-meaning man, Dr. Pritchett declares it has been used to further the ambitions of politicians. "Unless voters insist upon a sound foundation to all social security programs," he says, "the hopes of those who look for dependence upon them in old age are sure to be disappointed."

A Dangerous Mixture

Mixing politics and pensions in America is likely to become one of "the most dangerous, the most demoralizing, and the most costly experiments that have ever been foisted upon a people," Dr. Pritchett holds.

"If an old-age pension system cannot be established free of political pressure, then it were far better that the question of old-age protection be left to such organizations as may be voluntarily formed among the citizens of the country to deal with the pension problems," he said.

Carnegie Foundation, the report reveals, paid out $1,831,131 in retirement allowances and pensions in 1935, thus raising the total of such expenditures since 1906 to $28,976,866.

Good Return on Investments

Investments by the foundation, 98 per cent of which are in bonds, are given at $30,807,044. During the year they returned an income of $1,412,945, or at the rate of 4.75 per cent. For all accounts, including $112,700 received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and disbursed for educational research projects, the foundation last year spent $2,110,942.

Pitfalls in Education

Dr. William S. Learned, staff member, said regarding the Foundation's 10-year study of the relationship of colleges and secondary schools in Pennsylvania, that the education which college students are presumed to receive and what they actually get are two very different things.

Dr. Learned recommends that students be encouraged to indulge in self-education.

A warm, delicious meal-time drink

Postum

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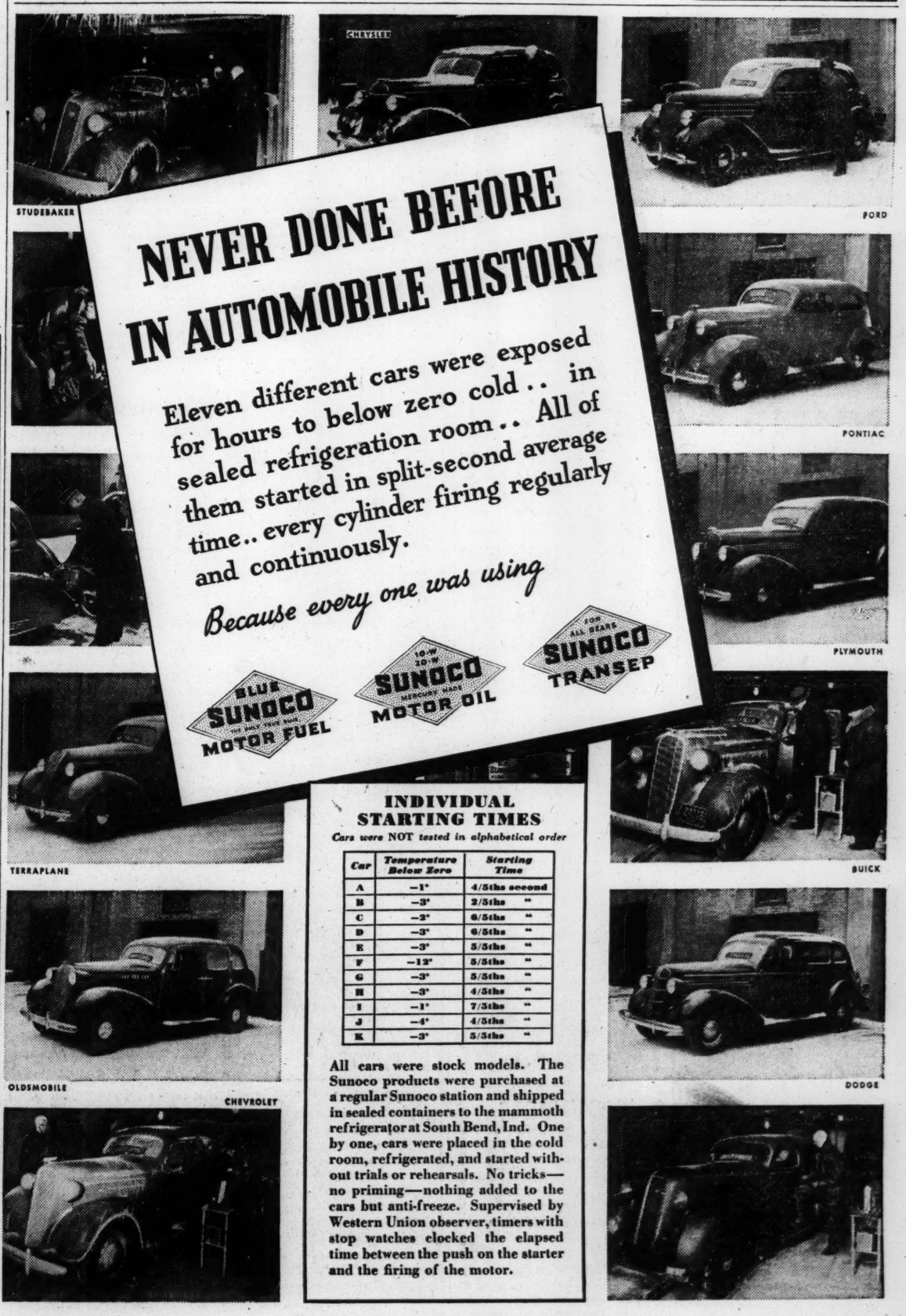
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INDIVIDUAL STARTING TIMES

Cars were NOT tested in alphabetical order

Car	Temperature Below Zero	Starting Time
A	−1°	4/5ths second
B	−3°	2/5ths "
C	−2°	0/5ths "
D	−3°	0/5ths "
E	−3°	5/5ths "
F	−12°	5/5ths "
G	−3°	5/5ths "
H	−3°	4/5ths "
I	−1°	7/5ths "
J	−4°	4/5ths "
K	−3°	5/5ths "

All cars were stock models. The Sunoco products were purchased at a regular Sunoco station and shipped in sealed containers to the mammoth refrigerator at South Bend, Ind. One by one, cars were placed in the cold room, refrigerated, and started without trials or rehearsals. No tricks—no priming—nothing added to the cars but anti-freeze. Supervised by Western Union observer, timers with stop watches clocked the elapsed time between the push on the starter and the firing of the motor.

1936 Winter Olympics End—B.A.A. Marathon—College Hockey Race Tightens

Norwegian Athletes Dominate Games

Fourth Winter Olympics End With Big Thrill —The Ski Jump

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger.—Competitions in the IVth Olympic Winter Games ended up here yesterday (Feb. 16) with one of sport's supreme thrills—the ski jump.

For plain pluck commend me to the athlete whose delight it is to stand at the top of an incline 140 feet high and then, at the word to go, launch himself down the take-off at the speed of an express train, whiz through the air for 70 yards or so and (except in rare instances) make a happy landing on his slender skis. The crucial moment is when the skier lands—rightly or wrongly. If the latter, anything unpleasant can happen; but if the former then he continues his lightning descent on terra firma and busies himself with the tendency of his knees to hit his chin as the landing hill flattens out.

To appreciate exactly what a ski-jumper does between the time he starts his slide down the great Olympic ski-jump to the time the leap is completed, we must have recourse to the slow-motion camera which has done so much to simplify instruction of all kinds of sport. We shall see in most cases that, as the intrepid man takes off, he throws his body so far forward from the hips that his chest is almost parallel to his skis. The pressure of the air prevents his falling down on his face (unless he overdoes the leaning) and he can regulate the angle of his body in mid-air by movements of the arms.

This method is described as the "aero-dynamic" technique and its invention is credited to one of the greatest Norwegian ski-jumping cracks, Tullin Thams. His theory was that by adopting the position described above he could, as it were, "streamline" himself and present to the resistance of the wind only the top of his head, his shoulders and the tips of his skis. Thams experimented on this plan in 1924 and he met with constant success, so his style is now widely adopted. The old orthodox method was to travel through the air with the body almost erect.

Norway's success in ski-jumping at the Olympic Games has been overwhelming to a degree. The Norwegians ranked first, second and third in 1924, first and second in 1928 and first and second and third again in 1932, and first, third and fourth this year.

Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office

Skiing in Germany

Norway Winner of Eight Gold Medals; Hockey Title to Britain

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 17 (AP)—The twin villages of Garmisch and Partenkirchen, mecca for a million winter sports enthusiasts during the past 10 days, were recovering today from what was probably the biggest day in their history at the conclusion of the IVth Olympic Winter Games.

Attracted by the closing events and the presence of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and other high Nazi officials, 130,000 people crowded into town yesterday to stand ankle deep in the mud caused by a sudden thaw, struggle with Nazi guards in a riotous scene at the ski stadium after they had seen Birger Ruud add to Norway's numerous triumphs by winning the ski jump and finally to see the colorful closing ceremony at twilight.

Officials estimated the total attendance during the 10 days of the games at about 1,000,000, of whom 800,000 paid admissions to various events. No estimate was available on gate receipts, but they were believed to have been ample to cover all expenses.

Score 146 Points

The games themselves, in which Norway's sturdy ski runners and jumpers and polished speed skaters swamped the opposition to the tune of 146 points in the unofficial scoring, furnished a sharp contrast to the Olympics of 1932 at Lake Placid when the United States swept the boards.

The Norwegians figured prominently in every event but bobsleigh racing, the only branch in which the Americans managed to retain some of the honors they won four years ago.

In place of Jack Shea and Irving Jaffe in the speed-skating, the big Norwegian ace, Ivar Ballangrud, and Charles Mathisen made a clean sweep of all four raecs, Ballangrud, smashing record after record, performed an unprecedented feat when he took three of the speed-skating titles.

Birger Ruud, Norway's king of the ski jumps, took first place in two events; Sonja Heine, incomparable figure skater, had some close competition from tall Cecelia Colledge of England, but retained her title.

Perfect Form

Ruud gave the outstanding performance of the final day when his perfect ski jumping form gave his 232 points out of a maximum of 240 although his longest jump was only the fourth best of the day. Previously he had captured the downhill ski race.

America managed to retain only one of the six titles it won at Lake Placid, the two-man bobsleigh championship. Ivan Brown and Alan Washbond of Keene Valley, N. Y., skimmed down the icy chute Saturday to win that event by a bare fraction of a second.

An even greater upset came in the hockey where Great Britain sheared Canada of the laurels she had won in every previous Olympic competition after a bitter series of arguments over the eligibility of two British players.

Conquering Canada in the second round, the British team virtually clinched the title by holding the Americans to a scoreless tie Saturday and was assured of victory yesterday when the Canadians turned back the United States in one of the most exciting games of the series, 1 to 0.

Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony started at 4:30 p. m. Beginning with the slow gathering of the winners, it rose to a climax with the march into the stadium of the competing nations, with the flags carried at the head of each delegation, and drew to a colorful close with the illumination in white, silver, blue and gold of the Gudiberg and Kochelberg slopes.

The crowds overflowed the stadium and ranged high on the slopes as the warm sun set—so warm that little snow remained after 10 days of fortuitiously wintry weather.

The Norwegian anthem was played seven times by an army band as Count Baillet Latour, president of the International Olmpic Federation, handed out red portfolios containing medals and certificates to the winners.

Victors March

Miss Henie and Ballangrud and Germany's Christel Cranz, winner of the women's downhill-slalom ski event, drew the loudest applause as the victors marched into the stadium for the closing ceremony behind their flags and took their places before the rostrum. The American flag was borne by Rolf Monsen of Lake Placid, N. Y., senior member of the ski team, who marched beside the Nazi flag bearer.

As the awards were announced the winners mounted the dais, flanked by those who finished second and third. The flags of their nations were unfurled on the poles in the background, three cannon salutes sounded and the crowd cheered and sang lustily.

Count Latour brought the ceremony to an end with a speech in which he said: "In the name of the International Olympic Committee after having offered to Reichs Chancellor Adolf Hitler and to the German people, to Garmisch-Partenkirchen authorities and to the games organizers our deepest gratitude, we proclaim the closing of the fourth Olympic winter games. We invite you to come to Berlin this summer in order to celebrate with us the eleventh Olympiad."

Winners of Olympic Winter Sports Titles

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 17 (AP)—The winners in the IVth Winter Olympic games:

Bob Sledding

Four Man—Switzerland (Pierre Musy).
*Two Man—United States (Ivan Brown and Alan Washbond).

Speed Skating

500 Meters—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway.
1500 Meters—Charles Mathisen, Norway.
5000 Meters—Ballangrud.
10,000 Meters—Ballangrud.

Figure Skating

*Men—Karl Schaefer, Austria.
*Women—Sonja Henie, Norway.
Pairs—Maxi Herber and Ernst Baier, Germany.

Hockey

Great Britain.

Skiing

Men's Downhill—Birger Ruud, Norway.
Men's Slalom—Franz Pfnuer, Germany.
Combined Downhill - Slalom — Franz Pfneur, Germany.
*Jump—Birger Rudd, Norway.
Women's Downhill—Laila Schou-Nilsen, Norway.
Women's Slalom—Christel Cranz, Germany
Combined Downhill-Slalom — Christel Cranz, Germany.
40-Kilometer Relay—Norway.
18-Kilometer Cross Country—Arthur Larsson, Sweden.
Combined 18-Kilometer Cross Country and Jump—Oddsjorn Hagen, Norway.
50-Kilometer Cross Country — Elis Viklund, Sweden.
Team (unofficial)—Norway.

*Indicates retained title.

Junior and Novice Ice Events at Arena

Fancy and figure skating lovers in and around Boston will have their Washington's Birthday Party at the Boston Arena next Friday and Saturday, when, for the first time in this city, the United States figure skating championships for juniors and novices will be held under the auspices of the Skating Club of Boston. Trials will be held Friday morning and afternoon, and also on Saturday morning, with the finals as well as skating exhibitions by leading amateurs and professionals bringing the two-day carnival to a close on Saturday evening. Following are the list of entries received to date:

The Skating Club of Newton—Mrs. Elbridge Wason and Charles B. Wyman in junior pair skating.
Philadelphia Skating Club—Margaret Jane Vaughn in novice singles.
Buffalo Skating Club—Mary E. Weigel in junior singles, and Janet C. Rice in novice singles.
Skating Club of New York—Marjorie Parker and Howard Meredith in junior pairs; Ardelle V. Kloss in junior singles; Marjorie Parker and Joseph K. Savage in national dance competition; Nettie Prantell, Ardelle V. Kloss, George Boltres and Joseph K. Savage in four championship.
New Haven Skating Club—Peggy Foley and Dr. A. R. Dreiendorf in national dance championship.
St. Paul Figure Skating Club—Dorothy Snell in ladies novice singles; Mrs. Arthur Preusch, junior singles, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Preusch in junior pairs.
Skating Club of Boston—Mrs. Channing Frothingham and F. Ashton Parmentor in national dance competition; Joan Tozzer in junior singles; Bernard Fox in junior singles, and Joan Tozzer and Bernard Fox in junior pairs.

College Polo Results

Army 15, Yale 10.
Cornell 19½, Cortland Normal 15.
Howard 10, Coursewood 8½.
Yale J. V. 1½, Framington Valley 9½.

N. E. Pro Billiards Starts in Boston

Tonight the New England professional pocket billiard championship, under National Billiard Association rules, with $500 in prizes, will get under way at Shanley's Recreation with Bill Warner of Salem competing against John Mills of Medford, the New England three-cushion billiard champion. Starting tomorrow there will be two games daily at 4 and 8:30 p. m.

The schedule of matches for the week:

Tuesday—Ralph "Bucky" O'Brien, Roxbury, vs. Rocco Mayo, Providence, 4 p. m.; John T. McHale, Roxbury, vs. Edward Dawson, Boston, 8:30 p. m.
Wednesday—Pete Crandall, Revere, vs. Edward "French" Jackson, Bristol County champion, 4 p. m.; John Meehan, Jamaica Plain, vs. William Flanagan, Cambridge, 8:30 p. m.
Thursday—Warner vs. Dawson, 4 p. m.; Mills vs. McHale, 8:30 p. m.
Friday—Crandall vs. O'Brien, 4 p. m.; Jackson vs. Meehan, 8:30 p. m.

Charles River Basin Regatta in August

Stanley R. Ferguson of Waban, Mass., recently re-elected commodore of the Central New England Regatta Association, announced that a championship motorboat regatta would be held on the Charles River Basin here Aug. 1 and 2.

Races will be held for all classes of outboards and for 225 cubic inch hydroplanes, Commodore Ferguson said. The association is raising $3500 for a prize fund.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	7	10	82	66	41
Chicago	17	4	14	65	64	38
Rangers	14	8	14	68	76	36
Boston	16	3	16	65	57	35

Canadian Division

Montreal	15	6	13	75	76	36
Toronto	16	3	15	91	82	35
Americans	12	6	17	77	81	30
Canadiens	9	9	17	64	85	27

Results Feb. 15

Toronto 3, Detroit 2 (overtime).
Americans 4, Montreal 4 (overtime).

Results Feb. 16

Rangers 1, Canadiens 1 (overtime).
Chicago 4, Boston 2.

Coming Games

Tomorrow—Detroit at Boston, Montreal at Americans, Chicago at Canadiens.
Thursday—Detroit at Montreal, Canadiens at Toronto, Chicago at Rangers.
Saturday—Montreal at Toronto, Americans at Canadiens.
Sunday—New York Rangers at Boston, Americans at Detroit, Toronto at Chicago.

Hockey Briefs

WITH the reader's indulgent permission, may we offer Canada consolation and congratulation on the Olympic hockey situation. Granted, Canada seeks no sympathy and wishes none, especially from the United States, and yet, in mellowed afterthought, the Dominion is deserving of recognition.

Olympic hockey has reached the so-called "pressure" stage. The title has approached the prominence that makes it worth going after. In other years the finalists, Canada and the United States, were conceded the honor before competition started. In turn the United States usually conceded Canada the final.

* * *

"Beat Canada" has been a slogan, whether admitted or not. That slogan became a reality in these games and what is the beneficial result? England has the Olympic hockey title with the aid of Canadian developed players and unforeseen playoff results. There is little or no satisfaction so far as we can see.

In the early days of Olympic winter sports, the United States used Canadian-born and bred players in an effort to win. In 1932 and this year the United States presented a legitimate representative, according to any code of rules. In 1932 Canada whipped our best and would have done so this year had the same system of play been in vogue.

* * *

No title is worth provoking resentment. The United States learned that with its early somewhat synthetic Olympic hockey teams. There was greater satisfaction to be gained losing to Canada with a team above reproach, than the prospect of winning by legalized misrepresentation.

Canada has accepted the intrusion on its Olympic hockey monopoly in a gracious manner. There have been official protests and Canadian sport writers have voiced opinion: but who could expect them to do otherwise? Instead of withdrawing entirely or "screeching," they have done no more than defend what they considered their rights.

* * *

Personally, the writer would like to have seen Walter Brown and the American Olympic team triumph this year, yet he would not have accepted the title under the present cloud of confusion. The United States did not win the Olympic title, but never before have we been so satisfied with an American team in Olympic competition. We lost only because we were not quite good enough to win.

Some day, somewhere, the United States is going to win an Olympic hockey title. Let us hope that when that time arrives it will be with a team of players born and reared within our own border lines and under a system of playoffs that is above question. Until then, let some other nation triumph.

Even if it be treason, we must admit that Canada produces an overwhelming number of hockey players to one of any other country. Anyway, Canada has won an Olympic distinction this year that is worth all titles combined—that of being a good sport.

College Tennis Result

N. Y. 7th Regiment 10, Yale 0.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	1	11	102	60	45
Providence	18	4	13	86	94	40
New Haven	15	3	19	100	122	33
Springfield	13	3	19	91	94	29
Boston	13	3	19	97	106	29

Results Feb. 15

Providence 4, Philadelphia 3.
New Haven 2, Springfield 1.

Results Feb. 16

Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
New Haven 4, Providence 1.

Coming Games

Wednesday—Boston at Providence.
Thursday—Springfield at Boston.
Saturday—Boston at Philadelphia, Providence at Springfield.
Sunday—Philadelphia at Providence, Providence at Springfield.

Olympic Victor Again

Wide World

Sonja Henie of Norway

Captures Third Winter Games Title With 424.5 Points to England's Cecilia Colledge's 418.1

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Eddie Casey, former Harvard star and coach, signed to coach Boston Redskins football team at reported $10,000.

Three Years Ago

Hubert Stevens won North American boblet title with new record of 8m. .21s. for four runs.

Five Years Ago

Bill Tilden defeated Karel Kozeluh in pro tennis debut before 14,000 fans who paid $38,000.

H. A. A. Announces New Season Ticket Plan in Football

Here is some good news for the local football fan. The Harvard Athletic Association has just announced that next fall it will sell a season ticket book for $13.20 with reserved seats located on the playing field for the seven home games with Amherst, Army, Dartmouth, Princeton, Virginia and Navy. The eighth game will be played with Yale at New Haven and will not be covered by this book.

Those who take advantage of this new ticket offer will be able to save $5.50, as the cost of the individual tickets to the seven Stadium games will be $18.70.

These season books for Harvard men will be located from Section 30 (the 30-yard line) to Section 27 which is on the end zone. A similar ticket for non-Harvard men will be sold on the visiting side of the field in Sections 9 (the 20-yard line), 10 and 11, the end zone.

Applications for these football tickets will be sent out with the spring sport notices and spring applications. These applications will be mailed about April 1. They will be returnable to the Harvard Athletic Association by May 15 and will be filed and seat locations allotted in order of receipt. Tickets will be ready for delivery on Sept. 1, and they must be paid for by Sept. 15, after which date the association reserves the right to reassign them. The 1936 Harvard football schedule and prices of tickets follow:

Oct. 3—Amherst at Stadium, $1.10, .55; 10—Brown at Stadium, 2.20, 1.10; 17—Army at Stadium, 3.30; 24—Dartmouth at Stadium, 3.30, 1.65; 31—Princeton at Stadium; 3.30, 1.65.
Nov. 7—Virginia at Stadium, 2.20, 1.10; 14—Navy at Stadium, 3.30; 21—Yale at New Haven, 3.85.

Women to Use Squash Courts at Boston Y

Women have been invited to use the Boston Y. M. C. A. squash racquets courts. These five splendid courts, built last year, will be open to women players from 9 until 3 p. m. each weekday and from 9 until 12 on Saturdays.

Special dressing rooms have been built with locker and shower facilities. A nominal 25-cent service and 1-cent-a-minute court charge will be made.

Ray Millard is the squash instructor.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	20	2	14	128	103	42
London	19	2	15	92	91	40
Buffalo	16	5	13	80	73	37
Rochester	10	1	20	77	90	21

Western Division

Detroit	19	3	14	105	82	41
Cleveland	17	2	16	103	117	36
Windsor	12	8	14	78	80	32
Pittsburgh	13	1	20	98	125	27

Results Feb. 15

Pittsburght 3, Windsor 1.
Cleveland 3, Syracuse 2, overtime.
London 3, Buffalo 1.

Results Feb. 16

Detroit 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Syracuse 3, London 2.

Cleveland Recalls Players

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17 (AP)—Three members of the Cleveland hockey team were transferred to the Rochester club of the International League yesterday and a like number of men returned to Cleveland as the aftermath of the Falcons' four-game losing streak, broken last night at the expense of Syracuse. Cleveland sent Bill Taugher, goaltender; Harvey Rockburn, defenseman, and Speedy Groh, right wing, to Rochester, and brought back Goalie Morris Roberts, Bill Cunningham and Red Anderson.

Guibord Leads Dartmouth Six To First Place

Quadrangular Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Dartmouth	3	0	2	20	21	6
Harvard	2	0	2	15	14	4
Yale	2	0	2	15	14	4
Princeton	1	0	3	8	9	2

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Play in the Quadrangular Hockey League over the week-end left all four teams still in the running for the title and enabled Paul Guibord, captain and all-round star of the Dartmouth six, to add to his lead in the race for individual scoring honors.

Faced with elimination from the race if defeated, Guibord led the Green to a thrilling overtime victory over Princeton at Hanover, 4 to 3. Similarly faced with elimination, Harvard crushed Yale, 5 to 2, before 8000, at the Boston Garden.

With only four more league games to be decided, the four teams stand all even in the defeat column where each has two black marks. A trible or even a quadruple tie thus is possible, with a tie between two of the teams almost a certainty. Losers in the next two games will be eliminated from everything except a possible quadruple tie.

Harvard defeated Dartmouth at the Boston Arena by 10 to 1 earlier in the week in a rubber game of the dual series between the teams. This will not count in the league standing under any circumstances, according to a ruling yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell of Princeton, president of the circuit. If Harvard and Dartmouth should tie for the title, they thus will have to meet a fourth time.

Following Guibord in the individual scoring table is Don Badger of Yale with seven points. Jim Mills, Yale captain, and Ken Willis of Princeton are next in line with six points apiece. All of Mills's points represent goals, giving him a lead of one over Guibord on a basis of goals alone. The scoring leaders follow:

	Goals	Assists	Points
Guibord, Dartmouth	5	5	10
Badger, Yale	3	4	7
Mills, Yale	6	0	6
Willis, Princeton	4	2	6
Carr, Harvard	5	0	5
Lewis, Dartmouth	4	1	5
Allen, Dartmouth	3	2	5
G. Roberts, Harvard	2	3	5
Cooke, Yale	4	1	4
Savage, Princeton	3	1	4
Riley, Dartmouth	1	3	4
Wilson, Yale	1	3	4

Yale News Favors Earlier Training

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17 (AP)—The Yale News and Capt.-Elect Lawrence M. Kelley of the university's football team regard with favor a suggestion by William J. Bingham, Harvard director of athletics, that the training period of Yale, Princeton and Harvard grid teams be extended. The News in an editorial appearing today says:

Mr. Bingham's proposal merely means the recommendation of football practice adequate to enable Yale, Princeton and Harvard teams to meet opposition on reasonably even terms without the handicap of insufficient training.

We are convinced that the proposal is merely an intelligent realization that Big Three teams deserve the training and conditioning that all other teams enjoy.

Both coaches and players here have been handicapped by the restrictive agreement. It has not accomplished its purpose—to de-emphasize Big Three football. It has served only as an unnecessary handicap to the quality of Big Three teams.

The emphasis on football remains the same. Moreover, insufficient preparation is undoubtedly the contributing factor to early season injuries.

Bingham recommended abrogation of the restrictive agreement which now sets forth that Big Three teams shall begin practice Sept. 15, while other college teams start training Sept. 10.

Three Bees Sign

Three more signed contracts arrived in the Copley-Plaza headquarters of the Boston Bees over the week end. They belong to Kenneth Chitwood and Johnny Babich, pitchers, and Gene Moore, outfielder. Babich and Moore had signed Brooklyn contracts before the recent trade, therefore their documents were merely assigned to the Bees. Chitwood is one of the three Knoxville pitchers Bill McKechnie is taking south to help in batting practice.

Twenty-seven in Red Sox Party

Secretary Phil Troy announces that included in the Red Sox party of 27 that leaves Boston one week from tomorrow for Sarasota, will be writers, fans, cartoonists, photographers and last, but not least, one baseball player. The player is Walter Ripley, young righthanded pitcher, whose home is in Mansfield, Mass. The Red Sox board a train at the South Station at noon, while the Bees leave four hours later.

Sporting Around the Hub

How to Raise Olympic Marathon Funds

WHAT a problem faces George V. Brown! His assignment from the American Olympic Committee is to find ways and means of financing the American Olympic Marathon team this summer. Boston's background of Marathon running has been developed through the efforts of the Boston Athletic Association

George V. Brown

Its history records 39 annual Marathons although the year 1918 saw a break due to war conditions. Never in that long stretch of racing has a penny of income been available to the B. A. A. Crowds estimated at upwards of 500,000 have viewed the 26-mile run year after year without any sort of charge.

Often the suggestion of having the race finish the last mile or two around a circular track in an enclosure and charge an admission has been offered. Today that suggestion might receive favorable consideration. It would afford some sort of income and the funds could be used to send a team to Germany for the Olympic Marathon.

Something must be done about the B. A. A. Marathon anyway. The old building on Exeter Street is no longer the property of the club. Whether permission to use the building will be granted by the present owners, Boston University, has not been determined. It might be that the finish will take place at another point in the city.

Enclosed Finish

Why not use the Boston Arena or the Beehive? If traffic congestion can be worked out the running could finish in either place and an admission charge be made. Naturally the furor around either place would be tremendous. For every 5000 who would pay to watch the runners inside, 20,000 would gather outside.

An added thought concerns Soldiers Field and the Harvard Stadium. William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard and a member of the Olympic committee, might provide the stadium without rental costs and the general atmosphere of the ivy-covered cement would be very attractive besides being ideal from a spectator vantage point.

Possibly the B. A. A. run this year will serve as an official tryout although no tryouts have been announced yet. The B. A. A. did not ask that this year's race be for the national A. A. U. championship.

* * *

Freshmen Boxers

The Harvard freshman boxing team will open its season against Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshmen at the new indoor athletic building on Holyoke Street, Cambridge, at 8 o'clock tonight. The M. I. T. freshmen tied with the Shirley Industrial School, 4 to 4, in their opening meet.

* * *

Here and There

The Massachusetts Tech mermen will be swimming in competition for the first time in nearly two months this afternoon when they meet Trinity at Hartford, Conn. . . . Dartmouth Alumni of Boston eked out a 3-to-2 victory over the Dartmouth Graduate Club squash team in Hanover . . . John F. Dixon of the Everett Cricket Club, has been elected president of the Massachusetts State Cricket League . . . Johnny Higgins of the Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, set up three records in one swim . . . He swam the 220-yard breaststroke in the Rhode Island championships, establishing new national, New England and R. I. A. A. A. U. records in the event with 2m. 40s. . . . Higgins clipped 26s. off the previous record.

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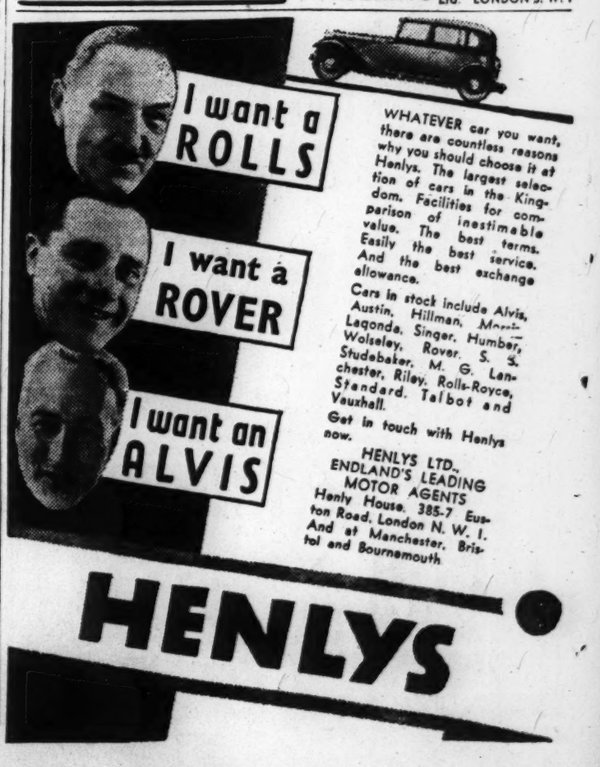

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Reed of Missouri Joins Al Smith In Quitting New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Declining to recognize the New Deal flag "as the flag of the party I have so long loved and served," former Democratic Senator James A. Reed of Missouri has added his voice to those openly bolting President Roosevelt as the presidential election campaign warms up.

Mr. Reed sat in the Senate from 1911 to 1929. His growing opposition to New Deal policies was set forth in no uncertain terms during his recent address before the Farmers Grain Dealers Association. President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and his assistant, Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, came in for verbal roastings.

Calls New Deal Another Name

"They tell us we have a New Deal," Mr. Reed said. "Historically it is in essence the oldest deal in the world, but for America it is in truth a new deal, a crooked deal, a vicious and destructive deal.

"To authorize groups of individuals to fix arbitrary prices and rules for production and to give to their mandates the force of law, and send men to jail for daring to exercise their natural right to work, is, a new deal and an oppressive deal."

Tugwell Plan Communistic

The whole conception of national planning as advocated by Dr. Tugwell was called communistic, socialistic and un-American. Mr. Reed quoted the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture as saying that "planning will necessarily become a function of the Federal Government, . . . or the planning agencies will supersede the Government. . . . The future is becoming visible in Russia. Yet the new kind of economic machinery we have in prospect cannot function in our present economy."

Of this Mr. Reed said it "is the endorsement of the basic principles of Bolshevistic Russia, coupled with a threat of revolution by force."

Dictating to Industry

Government was held to be overstepping its proper bounds when it attempts to dictate to private industry.

"What Government can do, and all that Government can do of a beneficial character," Mr. Reed declared, "is to preserve order, make and enforce just laws, and protect the liberty of the citizen in his life and property."

On the current conflict between the New Deal and the Supreme Court, Mr. Reed sided whole-heartedly with the court. He called Mr. Wallace's criticism of the court's AAA decision "insolent."

Main Bulwark of People

President Roosevelt's reference to "horse and buggy" days in connection with the adverse decision on NRA is interpreted by Mr. Reed as declaring in substance and effect that the Constitution is obsolete.

"Strike down the Supreme Court and you destroy the Constitution. You substitute for the supreme law enacted by the people, the unrestricted will of Congress. You make Congress omnipotent and the people completely subject to its whims, caprices, ambitions and venalities.

Protects All Alike

"The shield of the Constitution thus held by the Supreme Court over the 'processors' will in every case protect the high, the low, the rich, and the poor against similar acts of oppression and outrage."

* * *

"I do not know what course others may pursue, but as for me, I decline to be herded into a socialistic, communistic, bolshevistic corral, even though a Democratic banner is falsely hung above the gate."

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Inflationists

Wide World

Supporters in House of Inflation Method of Paying Bonus

Left to Right, Seated—Representatives William M. Colmer, Mississippi; Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois; Wright Patman, Texas; Andrew J. May, Kentucky; Martin F. Smith, Washington; Abe Murdock, Utah, and Roy E. Ayres, Montana. Standing—Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; George A. Dondero, Michigan; Jed Johnson, Oklahoma; William M. Berlin, Pennsylvania; Frank Hancock, North Carolina; William P. Connery Jr., Massachusetts; Paul J. Kvale, Minnesota; Gerald J. Boileau, Wisconsin, and Fred H. Hilderbrandt, South Dakota

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—A new drive for inflation developed in the House Feb. 14, when Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas filed a petition to force a vote on his new money plan for paying the bonus.

That action followed up a circular letter Mr. Patman distributed to all House members, asking them to jot down their signatures if they favored meeting the bonus cost in new currency. The petition would require 218 names. House leaders said they were confident it would not get that many.

Mr. Patman said he planned to propose payment in United States notes issued under the Thomas amendment to the AAA Act, which authorized the President to print $3,000,000,000 of new money. But he added that the rule would make any other proposition in order.

Nonaggression Pact Offered by Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

the Japanese army and particularly of the Manchurian Army.

Japan's Foreign Minister, Hirota and Moscow apparently desire to eliminate friction and apparently now agree that the most sensible means is a non-aggression pact.

The course of events alone can reveal how far the Japanese military is willing to let Mr. Hirota proceed in adjusting friction with the Soviets.

Soviets Will Close Manchu Consulates, Tokyo Spokesman Says

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

TOKYO, Feb. 17—A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that information from Hsinking indicated that Russia soon would withdraw all her consulates, except the Consulate-General at Harbin, from Manchoukuo.

Officials said they believed the withdrawals were not connected with the recent fights along the Manchoukuan borders and could not be interpreted as a preparation for war.

Long Dispute

They said that, instead, the Russian action could be regarded as an outcome of the three-year dispute over the desire of the Japan-created empire of Manchoukuo to establish consulates at Khabarovsk, Nikolskussarisk, Verkneudinsk and Irkutsk, in addition to those established in 1933 at Blagovestchensk and Chita.

Manchoukuo pointed out that the Soviet - maintained consulates at Mukden — closed last week — Tsitsihar, Heiho, Manchuli and Pogranichnaya, in addition to Harbin, and demanded an equal number in Russia.

Pressed for Action

The demands went unanswered until last December, when Manchoukuo pressed insistently for action, leading to the allegedly forthcoming move of withdrawing the consulates.

Japanese officials applied a partial censorship today to Japanese press accounts of the dangerous situation arising from recent sanguinary military clashes on the ill-defined Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia frontier.

The officials ordered the press not to publish anything concerning the issue except Japanese and Manchoukuan Government communiqués.

Leftists Win Cortes Control In Spanish National Election

(Continued from Page 1)

the long-awaited coalition was announced Jan. 20. The "Front" such as it was was not signed by any of the parties represented. It was announced that the parties of the Right had agreed to work together but no basis of agreement was given. Its plaform by-word was destructive rather than constructive—"Against the Revolution and its Associates."

Election Coalitions

The situation took an important turn when a Center Party was announced about three weeks ago by Manual Portela Valladares, present Premier, who declared he would put 150 candidates in the field.

The Center Party, hitherto hardly considered as a force at the polls, then came into prominence as the party likely to hold a balance of power in the Cortes opening March 16. Premier Portela's insistence on the party's neutral status placed it between the two coalitions.

It is thought that coalitions formed will break up after the election and each party will take its own course.

The proletarian parties are, fundamentally, the most popular in Spain, but they lack money. Their propaganda is weakened and they are unable to buy votes, a system on which any party must rely in Spain. The Rightist propaganda is, on the other hand, lavish and violent. The personal abuse used in their posters finds no corresponding reply from the Lefts, unless in such newspaper cartoons as that which depicted a small boy, asked by his father where he learned "these bad words," replying "In the Right-front posters, Pappa." The allusion is not undeserved.

Socialist Nucleus

The nucleus of the Proletarian Front is the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party now consists of the Reformists led by Julian Besteiro, the group which most corresponds to the Socialist Party in England, being composed of thoughtful politicians who demand no radical changes. The second group is led by Indalecio Prieto, one of the leaders of the last Revolution. In the third and largest group, led by Francisco Largo Caballero, are the Communists. Also included in the Proletarian Front are the Left Republicans, led by Manuel Azaña, the first figure in the formation of the Republic.

The parties welded together into the Left front include the Socialist, Syndicalist, Communist and Labor parties. Prominent men giving their support have been Manuel Azaña, the ex-Premier; Marcelino Domingo, former Minister of Education; Francisco Largo Caballero, former Minister of Labor; Diego Martinez Barrios, Republican leader, and Indalecio Prieto, leader of the Socialist Party.

Demand Political Amnesty

The chief point of their program is the institution of a general amnesty "for all political social crimes committed before November of 1933, although not considered as such by the law courts." The amnesty would embrace all those crimes which are considered by a Leftist committee to have been perpetrated from political motives.

Other proposed actions are the replacement of a large number of public officials who lost their posts as a result of the October Revolution, enforcement of certain articles in the Constitution not yet brought into effect, and increased recognition of the autonomous rights of Catalonia.

The Left Front has had its difficulties. Manuel Azaña, Republican leader, is not liked by other members, but is included in the coalition for the sake of his considerable following. It is pointed out that Señor Azaña was the most hated man in Spain by the Leftists only three years ago. When he was Premier he put down a Communist rising in a village in Andalucia, Casas Viejas, with a brutality which has become a fable. At the time they termed him "the Butcher of Casas Viejas."

Land Laborers Out

Another blow to the Left Front was that the powerful F. N. T. T. (Federation of Land Laborers), which had always been allowed to include its members for parliament inside the Socialist Party, was denied that right. In answer it decided to put up its own candidates in certain parts of Spain, as a separate party. Thus in parts of Spain where the Socialist Party was strongest through this federation, it will now not be represented at all.

The religious banner has been an important voting point in favor of the Rights. Here women play an important part. There are now 9,000,000 to the 8,000,000 men voters, and it is recalled that the women proved their value to a cause in the last elections when they were active in forming committees, chiefly for the Roman Catholic Party, in unimportant parts of constituencies which would ordinarily have been overlooked by the party organization. They played a large part in establishing the parties of the Right with an imposing majority in the last Cortes.

Recalcitrant Monarchists

In the formation of a Right Front the greatest obstacle encountered has been Monarchist recalcitrance. The Monarchists and the Traditionalists of the extreme Right claim a larger proportion of the candidates than Señor Gil Robles is willing to concede them. The number claimed is said to be between 70 and 80.

The Monarchists in the past year have made repeated calls to Señor Gil Robles to join them and when, after the formation of the first non-parliamentary cabinet last December, he called on them for help, their reply was a demand that after too long a period of "sitting on the fence" he should openly declare himself as one of them.

Now, however, they with the other Rightist parties, have recognized the Left menace and are willing to enter a coalition with a moderate Right program. All the same, it seems likely that after the elections, should the Rights be successful, such a coalition would break up and each party go its own way in the house.

Farm Bill Starts On Road to Court

(Continued from Page 1)

minority leader, took the same view. The Senate majority voted down the Wagner amendment, designed to protect the consumer in the price-raising program. The Wagner amendment provided that nothing should be undertaken under the new program which would cut down the volume of farm products below the 1920-1929 level.

Failure to include this amendment was the basis for an immediate assault by Calvin Hoover, former AAA consumers counsel, who declared in a statement that "there is nothing in the bill which is likely to be effective in preventing a reduction in the supply of food products below that necessary to provide for normal domestic consumption and existing foreign demands."

Calls for $500,000,000 in Year

The new measure carries an authorization for expenditures up to $500,000,000 in any one year. Funds will be proposed for this measure as an amendment to the independent offices bill, which comes before the Senate today. There is no precedent for the allocating of these funds, and it is asserted that Mr. Wallace could throw a large amount into one state and ignore others, if he saw fit.

The final controversy turned on the effort of Senator McNary to have the bill recommitted for three weeks to give the Committee on Agriculture time to formulate a measure which he said would be both constitutional and better legislation for the farmers. This motion was defeated, 54 to 21.

G. O. P. Heads Vote "No"

Three Republicans, mentioned prominently as candidates for the Presidency, all voted against the farm bill: Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, the latter two paired against it.

The final debate was marked by defense of the Supreme Court by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia. He expressed regret that Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, the majority leader, had earlier assailed the court "without real foundation or justification" and served notice that he would desert his party, if necessary, "to preserve the dual form of government in this country."

He voted for the farm bill.

Wild Ducks Hard Hit By Atlantic Storms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Officials of the biological survey said Feb. 15 that thousands of wild ducks are starving in unprecedented numbers along the Atlantic seaboard. Reports from North Carolina to Long Island reveal the number of fatalities is increasing daily with the prolonged cold and thickening ice.

Dr. L. C. Morley and F. C. Lincoln of the wild life research division, predicted that unless the weather improves shortly the effect on the game will be "disastrous." Game agents, the coast guard, Audubon societies and interested individuals are feeding the ducks, but the officials admit "many thousands" cannot be reached because of the ice.

Vegetables Provide Fuel

About 40 per cent of Germany's motor fuel is obtained from agricultural products, chiefly potatoes.

Magdeburg Firm Recalls 450 Years In Printing Craft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Faber-Verlag of Magdeburg, one of the oldest and best known of German printing establishments, recently observed its 450th anniversary, and simultaneously published an interesting review of its activities since the days of the Reformation.

Since its foundation this firm has remained in the same family. In 1485, Conrad Kachelofen established the business in Leipzig, and printed, in addition to theological works, calendars, dictionaries, etc.

In 1517, Melchior Lotther, his son-in-law and successor, printed Martin Luther's famous 95 theses. Two years later, when in Leipzig for his public disputation with Johann Eck, Luther persuaded Lotther to move to Wittenberg, and there Lotther printed the first edition of the German Bible, in 1522.

Removed to Magdeburg

Seven years later, the printing works removed to Magdeburg, where they have remained ever since.

One of the most valuable treasures of the Faber-Verlag is a copy of the "Magdeburgische Wöchentliche Zeitung Nr. XXVIII" (Magdeburg Weekly), of 1626. Though handwritten newspapers had existed since the fifteenth century, it was not until two centuries later that printed papers, mostly weeklies, came into circulation. These were the so-called "Relationen," which may be considered the precursors of the modern daily newspapers.

News Traveled Slowly

People wanted quicker and more reliable news about the Thirty Years War (1618-48), but how "quick" even the "Relationen" information reached other parts of Germany is shown by the fact that the inhabitants of Erfurt did not know about the sack of Magdeburg (1631) until more than a week later.

Soon after Count Tilly's troops had left the city, the owner of the publishing house at that time returned to find that his premises had in some manner escaped destruction.

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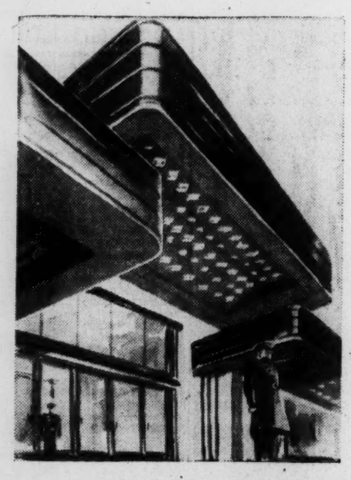

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Sold Heavily on TVA Court Ruling; Utilities Slump

Commodity and Money Markets

Utilities Soar And Then Drop On TVA Decision

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—An overenthusiastic stock market was caught today by a TVA decision favorable to the Government, and striking gains in utility shares were turned abruptly into losses.

Just as the Chief Justice started reading the ruling, a rush of buying put the power issues from 1 to 3 points ahead, and blocks of 1000 to 10,000 shares changed hands frequently.

The reading continued, the trend became uncertain in Wall Street, and when the full import of the court's order became known traders turned sellers as prices tumbled about their ears.

Utilities Turn Downward

Board rooms groped for quotations with the tape from two to five minutes behind floor transactions.

Most of the utilities swung fractions to around 2 points lower on the turn, and the general market was carried along in the wake in many instances.

Net losses of fractions to around a point or more were shown by Consolidated Gas, Western Union, United Corporation, United Gas, National Power & Light, American Water Works, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and General Motors. Losses of 2 points or more were made by Telephone and Chrysler.

U. S. Steel was fractionally higher, as were Westinghouse, Packard, Anaconda and New York Central.

The turnover approximated 5,000,000 shares, the largest in several years.

Cotton was firm and grains mostly lower. The French franc rose as a sterling credit was negotiated in London, but the pound sterling was off slightly.

Success of the AAA substitute bill in wending its way through Congress toward final consideration was a potent factor in putting plus marks opposite the farm machinery shares, which had turned quiet for a time.

Rail Bonds Strong

Low and medium priced rail issues forged ahead today for gains of fractions to more than a point in the bond market. The United States Government list put its back up stiffly.

Rail loans which jumped fractions to more than a point included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Railway 4s.

This sector of the rail market, investment experts said, steamed ahead under the same power which produced a good demand for carrier shares—the outlook for general business improvement and better freight loadings.

Moderate fractions scored by governments reflected the solid support of heavy excess banking reserves. Best gainers among Treasury obligations were the 3s of 1946, the 3s of 1951 and the 2¾s of 1945.

The same force that drove governments up was at work netting gains for such low-yield liens as American Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4½s and National Dairy 5¼s.

Colombia 6s, Italian 7s and Uruguay 6s were among low-priced foreign loans which rose fractionally.

British Loan To France Arranged

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AP)—Treasury sources said today that a loan to France of £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) on the London market already has been arranged and awaits only the approval of Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Weakness Characterizes Wheat in Late Dealings

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Weakness characterized wheat markets today, especially in the late dealings.

Sympathy with downturns of securities after the Supreme Court TVA decision was responsible to a noticeable degree. The maximum setback was 1½ cents a bushel.

Wheat closed nervous, ⅛-⅞ under Saturday's finish, May 97⅜-½, corn changed to ¼ higher, May 61½, oats ⅛-¼ off, and provisions unchanged to 7 cents down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Boomlike conditions prevailed on the stock exchange today especially in the industrial section. Aircraft, iron, steel and other groups were likely affected. Rearmament issues were most active and prices soared. Transatlantic shares, coppers and oils were firm on Wall Street news. Gilt-edged securities were sustained while gold mines were easily. The closing tone was firm.

Paris: The list in general followed the active rise in domestic shares with banks, industrials, commodities international issues and rentes higher. The close was steady.

Berlin: The Boerse opened steady, developed weakness later and closed quiet.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.98	.98	.96¾	.97¾	—⅞
July	.89⅜	.89⅜	.88⅛	.88⅞	—⅛
Sept.	.88¼	.88½	.87⅝	.88	—⅜
	Corn				
May	.61⅛	.61⅜	.61	.61½	+ ⅛
July	.61¾	.61⅞	.61⅜	.61¾	
Sept.	.61½	.61⅞	.61½	.61½	—¼
	Oats				
May	.29¼	.29⅛	.29	.29	—⅛
July	.23⅜	.23⅜	.23⅛	.23⅛	
Sept	.23	.29	.27⅛	.28	—⅛
	Rye				
May	.58	.58⅛	.57	.57⅝	—¾
July	.56⅜	.56⅜	.56	.56⅛	
Sept	.56⅛	.56¼	.55¾	.56¼	

Atchison Orders Equipment

NEW YORK (AP)—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has placed orders for 500 box cars with Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company and 80 hopper cars with American Car & Foundry Company.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb. 17	Last Feb. 15
74⅜	68⅛	2½¶	Acme Steel	71¾	70⅜	70⅜	71½
13¼	10⅞	10b	Adams Express	13½	12½	12⅞	13¼
38¾	33⅞	2	Adams Millis	35¼	35¼	35¼	34¾
25	22½	.60	Addressograph	22⅞	22¾	22¾	22¾
21½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8½	7⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
194	168¼	3¶	Air Reduction	190	190	190	190⅜
17⅜	15⅛	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
3⅝	2	..	Airway Elec App	3⅛	3¼	3½	3½
45⅞	27½	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	42⅜	42	42⅜	..
4⅜	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅛	4	4	4
28⅜	12⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	20	26¼	28¾	27
28¼	12½	..	Alleghany pf xw	28½	27	28½	..
28½	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	28½	27¼	28	26
39¼	30½	1.00	Alleghany Steel	38⅜	37	38	38
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	25⅜	25	25	25¼
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	166	164¾	165	166
5	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	7¾
47¼	35⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	46¼	44½	45¾	45½
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	22½	22⅛	22⅛	..
72⅝	69	5	Allied Stores pf	72¼	71⅞	72¼	72¼
3⅝	3⅜	..	Amal Leather	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
47½	37⅛	1½g	Amal Leather pf	41	40	40	42
87	75	2	Amerada	83½	82½	83½	83½
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	62	61	62	62
47⅝	43	.50b	Am Bank Note	45¾	45¼	45¾	45
20¾	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	20½	19¾	19¾	20
50¼	42½	1¶	Am Brake S&F	50⅛	49¾	49¾	49¾
132½	125¾	7	Am Br S&F pf	128½	128½	128½	..
134½	118½	4¶	Am Can	121½	120	120¼	120½
38⅞	32⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	38½	36⅞	37	38½
70¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	71½	70¼	70½	70½
44½	31	..	Am Chain	44⅜	42½	42¾	44½
92⅞	88	3¶	Am Chicle	92¼	92	92	92¼
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅝
30⅜	27	.50e	Am Com Alcohol	29	28¼	28½	28½
2¾	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2½
14½	9¾	..	Am European	14⅜	13¼	13¼	..
9⅛	7	..	Am & For Pow	9⅜	7⅞	7¾	8½
42½	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	43	37¾	39¼	41
37⅞	26	..	Am & For Pow	36⅜	32½	32½	..
17⅞	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	17⅝	15½	15½	16
15¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	15	14¾	14¾	..
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	40⅜	40	40	39¼
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	38¼	37⅞	38	..
4⅜	3	..	Am Ice	4	3¾	3⅞	4
12⅞	10⅜	..	Am International	12⅜	12	12	12⅜
30⅜	25½	..	Am Locomotive	30¾	29¼	29½	30⅜
92⅜	90¼	..	Am Loco pf	91½	90	90	91½
15	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	14	13⅜	13⅞	14
35⅜	27⅜	..	Am Metal	35¼	33½	35	34¾
29⅞	25½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	26¾
10¾	8⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	11⅜	8¾	8¾	10
46⅞	37½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	47	40½	40½	44⅝
56	44⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	56	51½	51½	54¾
27⅜	22	..	Am Radiator	24⅞	24	24¼	24⅝
16⅛	16⅛	7	Am Radiator pf	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
33½	29⅜	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	33⅛	31⅞	32¼	32¾
102¾	89⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
26¼	20¼	..	Am Seating	25⅞	24¼	24⅞	25⅞
68⅛	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	68⅛	65¾	67	67¾
105¾	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105⅛	103⅛	105⅛	105⅞
73⅛	69⅞	3¶	Am Snuff	67	66	66	67
102⅛	98⅛	5	Am Tobacco	99⅛	98⅛	98⅝	99⅛
104	98¼	5	Am Tobacco B	100¾	99¾	99¾	100½
31⅞	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	31	30	30	30⅞
140⅛	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	138¾	138¾	138¾	138⅛
36	33⅞	2	Am Stores	34½	34⅛	34¼	34⅛
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	54½	53¾	53¾	54
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	177⅜	173	174	177¼
8½	7	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7¼	7	7	7½
35	30	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	32½	30¾	30¾	32¾
26⅜	23¾	1¶	Am Sum Too	24⅜	24¼	24¼	..
24¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	24⅛	21¾	22⅜	23
100	92¾	6	Am Wat1pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	10¼	10	10⅛	10⅛
70¾	62¼	1b	Am Woolen pf	66	65	65½	65⅝
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	7⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¼	8	8	8⅜
6⅜	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6¼	6	6	6⅛
53	44	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	52	50⅜	50⅜	..
34¾	28	..	Anaconda Cop	35⅞	33⅞	35⅛	34⅝
46	35	.25b	Anaconda Wire	46	46	46	46
24½	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	23¼	22	21¾	22¾
14	11⅜	..	Andes Copper	15	14	14⅜	14
5⅜	3¼	..	A P W Paper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
50	41¾	1¶	Archer Daniels	43½	43½	43⅜	43¾
110½	103¼	7	Armour Del pf	108⅝	108½	108⅞	108⅞
7⅜	4⅜	..	Armour Ill	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	83¼	82¾	83	..
12¼	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	12¾	10¾	11¾	12½
16⅞	8¼	..	Artloom Corp	16⅝	14⅜	15½	16¼
52½	45⅜	1½	Armstrong Cork	50⅞	48	48½	50¼
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
109	106½	12¶	Asso Dry G 1pf	106	106	106	106
76½	59	2b	Atchison T&SF	76¼	74	75	75¾
100½	90¾	5	Atchison pf	100¼	100	100	..
34½	29	..	Atl Coast Line	34⅜	32¼	32⅝	33⅞
16⅞	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	14	14	14	13
34	27½	1	Atl Refining	33⅜	32	32½	33⅛
68	48	2¶	Atlas Powder	72	70	70	68
120	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	120½	120	120	120
30⅛	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	28¼	26½	27	28
48⅜	40¼	..	Auburn Auto	47¼	45⅝	46	47
10¼	8½	..	Austin Nichols	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
6¾	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛
			—B—				
6	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¾	5⅜	5½	5⅝
49	37¾	..	Baldwin Loc pf (h)	45	44¼	44½	45
21⅜	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	21¾	20	21	21⅜
32⅝	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	33⅛	30¾	31¾	32
110½	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110½
45⅜	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45½	45⅜	45⅜	45¼
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	116	115½	116	..
74⅜	63½	.75	Bayuk Cig	73	72¼	72¼	72
18¼	14⅛	.60¶	Barnsdall A	17¼	16½	16¾	17⅛
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
15⅞	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	15¾	14⅞	15	15½
26¼	21⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	26⅜	23⅞	25⅜	26⅛
23½	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	20¾	20½	20⅝	20½
56¾	48	2	Best & Co	51⅜	51	51	51¾
57¼	49¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	57¼	54⅞	56⅛	56¾
132½	120¼	13¾g	Beth Steel pf	129	128	128	130
33½	23	.25	Bigelow Sanford	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	..
19⅜	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	19⅜	18¾	19	19
94½	90	..	Blumenthal pf	95	94	94	..
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	25⅜	23¾	24⅝	25¼
52¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	57¾	56½	57	56½
96	93⅞	4	Bon Ami A	95	94½	94½	95½
45	39⅜	2¶	Bon Ami A	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
30¼	25⅜	1.60	Borden	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	28⅝
74¼	64	2	Borg Warner	75½	73	73	74¼
46⅞	37½	..	Boston & Maine	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
3¾	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
57½	51½	2	Briggs Mfg	57½	55½	56½	57⅜
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	18½	17⅞	18	18½
51⅞	48	3	Briggs & Strat	51½	51	51	51
46	41	2¶	Bristol Myers	45½	45	45	45
46	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	45⅝	44⅞	45¼	45⅝
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98¾	98½	98½	98½
6⅝	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	6	6	6	6¼
39	33½	.75f	Brooklyn Q pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	36⅜
56½	53½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55	53⅝	53⅝	53¾
10⅝	8⅝	..	Brunswick Bayke	9¼	9½	9¾	..
14¼	8½	..	Bucyrus Erie	14⅛	12¾	13½	14
20⅛	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	19½	18½	18¾	19⅜
3	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2¾	2⅜	2½	2⅝
11¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	11¼	10½	10⅞	10⅞
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	12⅞	12	12¼	12⅝
31⅛	27¾	..	Bullard	29¾	29	29	29½
19	11½	..	Bulova Watch	18	17¼	17½	17½
3¾	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3⅜	1⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	2¼	2	2	2
14¾	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	12½	12	12	12¾
33¼	25⅝	.60¶	Burroughs Add	33	32½	32½	32½
5⅜	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	5	4¾	4¾	5
18⅛	8¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	15½	15½	15½	15½
4⅛	2⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅝	3⅞	4
3⅝	1	..	Buttrick (h)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	24⅞	22¾	23¼	24¾
74	64	..	Byers pf	72¾	72½	72½	..
			—C—				
37⅜	33⅝	1½	Calif Packing	35⅝	35	35	35¾
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
8⅜	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8¾	7¾	7⅞	8¼
33⅜	30	1	Campbell Wy&S	32	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞
16½	14⅛	..	Canada Dry	14½	13¾	13¾	14⅛
57¼	54	3	Canada South'n	55	55	55	56½
13¾	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	13½
43½	39¼	2	Cannon Mills	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39¾
18¼	13	..	Capital Admin	18	18	18	18
48½	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	48
9¼	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9⅜	9	9	9¼
111¾	92½	..	Case Thresh	114¾	111	113	109
130	116	4	Case Thresh pf	129⅞	129½	129⅞	..
71⅜	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	69	68¼	68¼	68½
32¼	28⅛	..	Celanese Corp	29	28	28¼	28⅞
29¾	19¼	..	Celotex Co N	29¾	28¾	29	29
29¼	25⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	28⅜	28	28⅜	28⅞
53	47	..	Central RR of NJ	50¼	50¼	50¼	51½
9¾	8⅜	..	Century Ribbon	9	9	9	9
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	53⅝	52	53¼	54
16⅜	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
89½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	85	85	85	85
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	73½	72½	72½	72½
59½	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	59¾	58⅞	59¼	59¼
3¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
2⅜	1½	..	Chi & Gt W'st (h)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
8⅛	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7¼	7	7¼	7⅜
31¾	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	30	29½	29½	29½
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
4¾	3⅛	..	Chi & N'westenr (h)	4¾	4	4	4
11¾	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10	10	10	10½
5⅝	3	..	Chi Rock Is & P pf (h)	5½	5	5	5½
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55½	55	55½	..
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	18½
3	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
26	19⅜	1	Chi Yellow Cab	..	25	25	25
30¼	26½	2	Chickasha Cot O	..	26¼	26	26½
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	..	10½	10	10½
97½	85½	4	Chrysler	..	96⅜	94½	96½
97¾	85½	4	Chrysler	..	96⅜	93	94¼
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice&Fuel	..	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞
7	4¾	..	City Stores	..	6¾	6⅛	6¼
31	23¾	.80	Clark Equip	..	29¾	28¼	28¼
45⅞	31⅛	1¶	Cleve Gr. Br. Co.	..	44	43½	44
70½	51	1	Cluett Peabody	..	63	60½	62
97¼	84	2	Coca Cola	..	97¼	95½	96
28½	18⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	..	19⅝	19	19
57	55⅝	3	Coca Cola A	..	57½	57⅛	57
51⅝	45¼	.50b	Collins & Aikman	..	48⅞	47⅝	48¼
112	107½	7	Collins & A pf	..	111	111	111
1	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	..	15	15	15
8⅜	4⅜	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	...	8¼	7½	7¾
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	...	43½	40	41
3	2½	..	Colo & Southern	..	32⅜	32	32¾
34	19½	..	Colo & So 1pf	..	34	32	34
33	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	..	33⅜	32	33
18⅜	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	..	20⅜	18⅝	18⅜
99⅝	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	..	100	99½	99½
45½	40¾	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	..	41⅜	40½	40⅞
109	94	4¶	Columbian C vtc N	..	105	103¾	103¾
51¼	48	2¾	Columbia P pf	..	49½	49	49
52⅜	44	2½	Comm Credit	..	49½	49	49½
64⅝	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	..	62	61½	62
101⅜	97	4¼	Comm I Hr pf	..	101½	100⅞	100⅞
22⅞	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	..	22⅜	21½	22
4⅜	2⅞	..	Comwith & So	..	3½	3⅜	3¾
74⅜	69	3	Comwith & So 6 pf	..	82	72	72
10	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	..	9¾	9½	9⅝
44½	41	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	..	41⅞	41½	41⅝
20	17¼	..	Conn Ry & Lt	..	17¾	17	17
7¼	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	..	6⅞	6⅜	6¾
20½	18	1½m	Consol Film I pf	..	19⅞	19½	20
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	..	12	11¼	11¼
37¼	30⅜	1	Consol Gas	..	38⅝	35	35
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	..	107	106⅞	107
6⅛	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	..	5¼	4¾	4⅞
15	11⅞	.75e	Consol Oil	..	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	..	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1⅜	¾	..	Consol Textile (h)	..	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
23½	19⅜	..	Container n	..	22¼	21½	21¾
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	..	75½	75	75
16⅞	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	..	13½	12⅞	13¼
2½	1⅝	..	Cont Baking B	..	2½	2	2
87¼	73⅛	3	Cont Can	..	78⅞	78	78½
30	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	..	22½	21½	21⅝
46	41½	1.30¶	Cont Insurance	..	46	45⅝	45½
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Motors	..	3⅛	3⅛	3
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	..	37⅛	36	36⅝
78	67	7	Cons Cig pf	..	75	75	..
69	63	3	Corn Exchange	..	64½	64½	..
73¾	68½	3	Corn Products	..	71¼	70	70⅝
6⅝	5⅞	..	Coty	..	6⅛	6¼	6¼
37⅝	37	2	Cream of Wheat	..	37½	37½	37½
18¾	17	.25e	Crosley Radio	..	17½	17½	17½
54¼	43¾	1	Crown Cork & S	..	51	50¾	..
10¼	7⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	..	9¼	9¼	9⅜
40¾	35	..	Crucible Steel	..	39½	38¼	38½
110	103	1½e	Crucible Steel pf	..	110	110	..
2⅛	1½	..	Cuba Co	..	2½	2⅜	2⅜
13⅛	11	..	Cuba Rr pf	..	15	14½	15
11¾	8¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	..	10½	9½	9¾
97½	63½	..	Cuban Am S pf	..	91	89	89
44½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	..	40¼	40⅛	40
23½	20⅝	..	Curtis Publishg	..	20½	20	20
104	103	7	Curtis Pub pf	..	103½	103½	103
5¼	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	..	5½	5¼	5¼
16⅜	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	..	16⅜	15	15¾
54	43¼	.25e	Cutler Hammer	..	54¾	53½	54
			—D—				
9¼	8½	.30¶	Davega St	..	8¾	8½	8½
75¼	52	..	Deere & Co	..	73	70¾	71¾
25¼	22	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	..	23	22⅜	22⅜
49¼	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	..	49⅜	46	47¼
19½	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	..	19⅛	17⅞	18¼
9¾	4¾	..	Denver R G pf(h)	..	9	9	8¾
147¼	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	..	153	150⅛	152¼
10	7	..	Detroit & Mack	..	7¼	7¼	7¼
21⅜	17	..	Det & Mack pf	..	18	18	18
50¼	42	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	..	52⅜	50½	51
119½	115¾	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	..	117¼	116½	116½
34⅜	29⅛	..	Distillers Cp Seag	..	30½	29½	29½
40½	37¼	1½¶	Diamond Match	..	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
41¾	38	1½¶	Diamond M pf	..	39¼	39¼	39¼
52⅜	41½	2¶	Dome Mines	..	49¼	49	49
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	..	11	10¾	10¾
75¾	50⅜	.75e	Douglas A	..	73½	70½	72¼
31⅜	29	1½e	Dresser A	..	30	29½	30
17⅜

Business and Industry

Farmers' Buying of Power Machinery Best in Five Years

Commerce and Finance

Ayres Finds Firm Faith in Natural Recovery Forces

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, business statistician and economist, says "it seems clear that the business community has finally developed a firm faith in the potency of the natural forces of recovery."

Colonel Ayres write in the Cleveland Trust Company's monthly business bulletin that "probably the explanation is to be found in the vigorous and widely distributed improvement in business activity in the second half of last year, and even more emphatically in the closing quarter.

"For the first time in the three past recovery years the advances were general rather than scattered.

"Agriculture, manufacturing, mining, trade, transportation, construction and finance all showed improvement in the closing quarter of 1935. Employment was better, pay rolls larger, and profits higher.

"We enter the election year with business keenly interested in politics, and in our monetary and budget problems, but even more intent on expanding its own activities."

The bulletin said, "The events of the opening weeks of the new year have shown that business sentiment has developed a high degree of immunity from the threats of political discord and the fears of monetary changes.

"On few previous occasions have there been crowded within little more than a month as many occurrences that would ordinarily tend to disturb business confidence as have been features in the news of the past five weeks.

"While all these things were taking place in rapid succession the trading of securities on the stock exchanges went forward in large volume and at advancing quotations."

Living Costs Keep Gain in January Above 1935 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Living costs during the month of January showed no changes as compared with December, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Increases in the indexes of rents and coal were offset by declines in the indexes of food, clothing, and gas and electricity. Living costs in January, 1936, were 3.9 per cent higher than in January, 1935, and 18.6 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but 15.1 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

Food prices fell off 0.3 per cent from December to January, the first decline since last July. They were, however, 7.2 per cent higher than in January, 1935, and 40.4 per cent higher than in April, 1933, but 17.9 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

Rents continued their upward trend which has been in evidence since the beginning of 1934. In January, 1936, they had increased 0.7 per cent since December, 1935, 10.5 per cent since January, 1935, and 17.9 per cent since January, 1934, the low point. They were, however, still 19.7 per cent below the level of January, 1929.

Clothing prices declined slightly, 0.1 per cent, from December to January. In the latter month they were 3.1 per cent lower than in January, 1935, and 25.0 per cent lower than in January, 1929. Since the low point of April, 1933, clothing prices have advanced 22.7 per cent.

Coal prices rose seasonally 0.3 per cent. They were 0.3 per cent higher than a year ago, but 7.9 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

The cost of gas and electricity, information concerning which is collected twice a year, fell 0.6 per cent from July, 1935, to January, 1936. Since January, 1929, the combined cost of gas and electricity has decreased 9.2 per cent, the reduction in the cost of gas amounting to 5.9 per cent and in the cost of electricity, to 15.9 per cent.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 117.9 cents in January, the same as in December, as compared with 122.5 cents in January, 1935, and 100 cents in 1923.

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THE AMAZING

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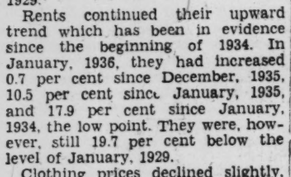

Fresh Air from Your Lighting Socket

Keep the Air Pure in

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Corozone pictured above solves your problem in a simple, inexpensive way. Corozone dispels cooking and stale odors and other bad air conditions. Many prominent homes in Washington are using Corozone. Purely electrical, nominal in price, and the operating cost approximately five cents per month.

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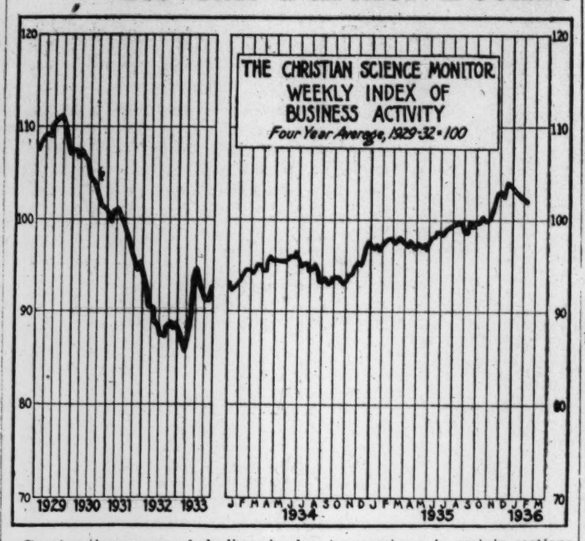
Monitor's Business Index Reveals Further Decline



Greater than seasonal declines in the adjusted data for electric power production and miscellaneous car loadings more than offset the advance in bank debits outside New York City and The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of business activity was lowered another notch in the gradual decline from the high level reached at the end of last year. The index registers 101.9 (prel.) on Feb. 8, compared with 101.1 on Feb. 1 and 97.5 on Feb. 9, 1935.

In general the business picture was not greatly changed during the week under consideration. Severely cold weather and heavy snow continued to act as a retarding influence in some lines of business, and a supporting influence in certain others. Demand from the heavy goods industries was again the dominant factor in steel activity and aided in raising the figure for ingot capacity above the previous week despite the sharp curtailment in the automobile industry.

Retail trade benefited briefly from the slight break in the abnormally low temperatures in certain sections of the country and gains were reported. Purchases of winter clothing and supplies evidenced preparation for further severe weather, and wholesale trade, especially, felt the boost from rush orders for winter merchandise.

Decreases in electric power production (the first in several weeks), slight falling off in demand for machinery and machine tools from the satisfactory January level and the sharp drop in automobile output were among the unfavorable factors which served to slacken activity during the week, but the spring outlook for business as a whole continues promising.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	Feb. 8* 1936	Feb. 1 1936	Feb. 9 1935
Combined index	101.9	102.1	97.5
Bk debits outside N. Y. C.	94.1	93.9	91.1
Elec power prod	117.6	118.0	106.6
Car loadings, misc	94.1	94.4	94.7

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

That "the market makes its own news" is a Wall Street saw, and the current bull market is doing so, finding its justification as it goes along by an interpretation of the news which sometimes seems almost purely subjective. During the first week of this month the market went up "on inflation talk." The talk was enough to cause $20,000,000 of gold to go out in the first movement in a year and a half, yet when it died down last week the market found ample other sources of optimism. There was, it is true, one item of inflationary news which aroused much comment in Wall Street — ex-President Hoover's recommendation that trust funds be partly invested in common stocks—but outside of this the chief source of bullish sentiment was something quite different—the business news

The week opened with 19 leading steel stocks making new highs on the strength of evidence that steel operations are breaking out of the 50 to 51 per cent operating rate into higher ground, and on the report by United States Steel that finished steel shipments in January were some 60,000 tons higher than expected. United States Steel went up 6⅝ points in two days to 58½. The motors came back with Chrysler, Packard and Bendix making new highs and Nash and Studebaker equaling their old highs.

The building material stocks soared to new high levels on the increasingly optimistic predictions for residential construction in 1936. An opinion is growing more current in the Street that a housing boom is impending here somewhat similar to that of Great Britain during 1932-35 and of equally favorable import for general business.

Copper Issues Participate

Toward the end of the week the general market was stirred out of a mild slow-down by a spurt in copper shares, which reached the highest levels since 1930 on an increase in the price of copper by Phelps-Dodge to 9½ cents, the first increase since Oct. 7 of last year, when it was boosted from 9 cents to 9¼ cents. Domestic sales of copper for the day of the announcement reached between 20,000 and 30,000 tons. The price advance came as a surprise but reflected a much improved statistical position for copper. Utility and building construction prospects favor the metal. The new price is the highest since April, 1931.

Some observers call this a "double market," consisting on the one hand of the blue chip shares, of which the stock price indices are largely constituted. They represent the better known companies, in many cases are selling well over the century mark, and have mostly advanced enough since July, 1933 (i. e. by 122 per cent) to be in the "upper pyramiding zone" for margin requirements. The other "market" is that of stocks under $10 or $15. Many small traders are apparently getting back into the market and picking up stocks for cheapness rather than intrinsic merit.

The bond market was as vigorous and strong as the stock market. Led by second-grade rails, it pushed upward again into new high ground, continuing at undiminished rate the rise which began about the middle of November. Even U. S. Government obligations moved up slightly, some of them making new highs.

The volume of capital flotations for the week was, as anticipated, small, totaling only about $26,000,000, and with the largest issue amounting to only $6,500,000. SEC registrations, however, foreshadow a big volume of new issues for the rest of the month and for March. Industrial issues, as they have done since the beginning of the year, are expected to provide the bulk of the offerings, although financing by two medium-sized utilities is expected this week; and some large-sized financing is expected in March by subsidiaries of Consolidated Gas Corporation of New York and of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, the system standing nearest the TVA birchrod.

The Street has been divided into two camps by the latest revelation, in the Fletcher bill and Commissioner Landis' Washington Bond Club speech, of the surgery which the Securities and Exchange Commission hopes to practice upon the securities market. Curb traders are, of course, pleased that the commission not only plans to continue "unlisted trading," but hopes to build a fire under the over-the-counter markets and force some of the issues traded there into the frying pan of the regular stock exchanges, where the commission can brown them at its leisure.

On the other hand, over-the-counter dealers have been forced, by the intention of the law to make all securities as good as seasoned ones, into a fratricidal hostility toward the custodians of "unlisted trading," which was formerly regarded as a place where securities matriculated from the over-the-counter market.

Foreign Registrations Hastened

An "unlisted stock" traded on an exchange is one which has been granted trading privileges at the instance of a member of the exchange rather than of the issuing corporation, and so without the exchange's having obtained the financial information which it is in a position to exact from a corporation desiring listing. The "over-the-counter" market is in effect any market that can be found for a security not traded on an exchange.

As expected, there has been a last-minute rush of responsible foreign governments to get under the tape and register their securities on the New York Stock Exchange with the SEC. By the first week in February only 11 governments had gone through the required formalities, and fiscal agents began putting on the heat. Registration forms came in last week from France, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Australia, Norway and Greece; also from Antwerp, Buenos Aires, Prague, Vienna; and from the Nord Railway of France, Department of Antioqua, National Railways of Mexico, AEG of Germany, Berlin Underground, Italian Credit Consortium, and several other foreign corporations. Ex-SEC Chairman Kennedy came back from Europe last year and said that Britain and France would register. Japan is expected to. There are doubts about Germany.

Only 38 out of 97 sovereign governments or their political subdivisions have so far registered. The stock exchange has announced that it will continue to accept registrations and rush them through to Washington, and the Securities and Exchange Commission has let it be known that it will not insist the forms must be in by March 1 in order to be accepted by the deadline, March 31.

Action by the Reserve Board on the proposed Regulation U for bank loans on security collateral is not expected here for some time. The New York Clearing House sent in its recommendations on Monday, probably urging a simplification. The local Reserve Bank sent its recommendations in Thursday, contents undisclosed. The advisory council opposed such regulation, but the new board is supposed to favor it as did its predecessor.

Farm Equipment Sales at Highest Level Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Farm equipment sales are at the best level since 1930, according to a report by Dun & Bradstreet. This condition is seen as a result of improved buying power and has developed in spite of setbacks caused by droughts, dust storms, rust and crop-destroying insects during the last few years.

"From the viewpoint of both economy and comfort," says the report, "power farming is strongly in the ascendency, aided by the scarcity of horses and mules, the relatively high prices of feedstuffs, and the increased acreage to be cultivated this year.

"The refinancing of farm mortgage indebtedness, and the resultant removal of uncertainty as to continued tenure, also has been cited as one of the greatest single influences in bringing about the uninterrupted rise during the last three years in sales, which in 1935 were around 182 per cent larger than in 1932, when farm buying power touched its nadir. While the AAA contributed about 7 per cent of the total farm income, its discontinuance has not disturbed plans for 1936, as sales increases of 35 per cent over 1935 are indicated, with production already up about 50 per cent.

"The outlook," the survey continues, "as a whole, is conceded to be the most promising in the history of the industry. Farmers' machinery and equipment are old and, in some cases, hardly serviceable. It is the general consensus that if the farmers in this country alone purchased half the amount of equipment needed, the manufacturers would be unable to handle the orders. Based on 1925-1929 volume, it is estimated that a backlog of $1,000,000,000 retail sales has been built up since 1930," the report says.

"Because of low inventories carried by distributors and retailers, manufacturers of farm equipment started the year with factory schedules higher by 40 to 50 per cent than in 1935, with plans to advance the rate before the end of the first quarter. Employment at some of the tractor plants in January was the highest on record, representing an increase of 50 per cent in the number of workers over last year's total. Due to the addition of new products, manufacturers have budgeted millions to be spent on building extensions and machinery modernization and improvements," the survey concludes.

Chicago Business Drops Materially During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Country-wide difficulties in making freight deliveries have resulted in a piling up of undelivered orders in the Chicago area and continued cold put a further crimp in business during the past week and new arrivals of merchants and shoppers in the city have been seriously curtailed, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

That buyers are behind in commitments was evidenced last Thursday when, with a temporary rise in the mercury, department stores and other retail outlets were well patronized by buyers of winter comodities. Other colder days showed shopping contingents noticeably smaller than the same period a year ago.

Wholesalers have also felt the adverse effects of the weather. Registrations at the many trade shows held here during the week were subjected to material last-minute cancellations, with business turnover lessened in proportion. While these conditions have sobered the attitudes of retailers and wholesalers, all seem unanimous in their feeling that the delayed purchases will only mean that much heavier buying with the first real break in the weather.

Industrial Chicago is carrying on in satisfactory fashion the general percentage of production and employment remaining ahead of early 1935. Talk of inflation and a more buoyant spirit is being reflected in heavier advance orders for capital goods.

Mail-order houses indicate a steady flow of merchandise, profiting by the stay-at-home tendency of consumers, particularly in rural areas.

Cerro de Pasco Third To Raise Copper Price

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP) — Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation has raised its domestic copper price to 9½ cents from 9¼ cents a pound.

This brought to three the number of large copper companies which have lifted the domestic price to 9½ cents. Yesterday Phelps Dodge and Anaconda led off the movement to higher prices.

Other important copper companies left their domestic price at 9¼ cents a pound and said there was some hesitancy on their part about advancing the price to the 9½ cent level.

A better demand was reported in the market for foreign copper, the price advancing to 8.97½ cents a pound on sales made around midmorning. Final sales yesterday were reported at 8.90 cents a pound.

U. S. Interests in 1935 Open 36 Plants in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 — Interests in the United States established 36 industrial plants in Canada during 1935. The plants were either direct subsidiaries of the United States concerns or were established to manufacture a product of a United States company which was formerly imported into Canada. New plants started by domestic interests totaled during the year. Only one new British establishment was reported.

Your Income Tax

This is the ninth of a series of articles by the United States Branch of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Exemptions Allowed Couples Married During Taxable Year

Taxpayers should note that under the Revenue Act of 1934 the credit for dependents as well as the personal exemption is required to be prorated where a change of status occurs during the taxable year and that these credits are allowable not only for the purpose of computing the normal tax, but also the surtax. A fractional part of a month is to be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it is considered a month.

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For example, a single man and a single woman who were married on July 20, 1935, and were living together on the last day of the taxable year, may file a joint return. If they file their return or returns on the basis of the calendar year, they would be entitled to a personal exemption of $2208.34, which is seven twelfths of $1000 for the husband while single, plus seven twelfths of $1000 for the wife while single, plus five twelfths of $2500 for the period during which they were married. If separate returns are filed, each is entitled to a personal exemption of $1104.17, which is seven twelfths of $1000, plus one half of five twelfths of $2500.

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If during the year 1935 the husband or the wife had the status of the head of a family prior to their marriage he or she would be entitled to his or her pro rata share of the personal exemption of $2500 allowed the head of a family for the period prior to their marriage instead of merely that allowed a single person.

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However, for the period of their marriage any exemption to which either might be entitled as the head of a family would be merged in the joint personal exemption for that period. The joint personal exemption allowable in the case of a couple who were married and living together during the entire year may not exceed $2500.

o o o

If a child under 18 years of age and dependent on the parent for support reaches the age of 18 years during the taxable year, the credit of $400 for a dependent is required to be prorated in the same manner as the personal exemption.

o o o

For example, should the child's eighteenth birthday fall on June 30, the parent would be entitled to claim $200 credit for the dependent child —that is, one half of $400. The same rule applies to other dependents where a change of status occurs during the taxable year.

Government Blamed For Cotton 'Break'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP) — Opening testimony in the Senate Agriculture Committee's investigation of cotton futures exchanges, W. L. Clayton of Houston, Texas, today blamed "government tinkering" for the two-cent price break on March 11, 1935.

Clayton, head of Anderson, Clayton & Co., one of the world's largest cotton merchandising firms, said for the past six years "there has been no cotton market in the traditional sense that prices are normally established by competitive buying and selling."

"During that whole period, the predominant price influence has seen the hand and voice of the Government," he said.

"The market has gone up and down, not because of changing conditions of supply and demand, but in response to governmental moves in cotton and to statements of government officials or rumors thereof regarding the loan policy, or the cotton control policy."

The merchant said "experience, judgment and discretion" in fixing merchandising and manufacturing policies of cotton have "given way to a guessing contest as to what the next governmental move will be."

PWA Sells Last Of Railroad Securities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Sale of the last of PWA's $188,750,000 worth of railroad securities and an end to further loans, was announced by Secretary Ickes.

"The railroad construction and improvement program," Mr. Ickes said, "is one of the brightest chapters in the history of PWA. It is a complete demonstration of the theory of public works as a recovery measure."

Mr. Ickes estimated the program created 260,000,000 man hours of work.

The securities have been bought by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which will advance an additional $9,465,000 to cover PWA's commitments, and $73,602,000 have been resold in the private market.

China Becomes Large Exporter of Flaxseed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Improvements in railway transportation facilities have made possible a large increase in Chinese exports of flaxseed, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Shanghai.

It is estimated that approximately 2,000,000 bushels will be exported during the 1935-36 crop year, beginning Nov. 1, 1935, compared with insignificant exports in 1934-35, and with exports of 821,000 bushels in 1933-34.

The crop is grown mainly in the Provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan, which this year expect a good harvest. Australia and the United States have been the principal markets thus far this season, says Dawson. Most of the world exports of flaxseed originate in Argentina, British India, Canada, and Uruguay.

Wheat Price Off But Longer Term Outlook Bullish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—The trend of prices for wheat was downward during the forepart of the week, but there was a partial recovery later, with a diminution of liquidating sales and a slightly broader general demand. Weakness at Liverpool and Winnipeg exerted a bearish influence here, reflecting a slow demand for wheat on the other side, although on Wednesday both the Canadian and English markets staged an excellent rally, with export sales of Manitobas the largest in some time.

This upward spurt in prices encouraged a little more confident buying here, although the export trade subsided as quickly as it started up. It was regarded as significant that prices at Winnipeg are now enjoying a freer play than a while back. Early in the week Canadian wheat prices were down to new lows on the crop.

Subzero temperatures in the southwest stimulated a little increase in buying of July and September, although it is considered doubtful if damage has been serious.

Flour Demand Lags

The flour demand continues to lag in this country, with buyers generally bearish on the price of wheat and inclined to defer purchases as long as possible. There has been but little comment in regard to the tax angle of the flour situation the past week.

Cash wheat premiums hold strong and receipts at primary points are light. Visible stocks are likely to show larger decreases from now on, as no material increase in the movement is expected. Flour stocks in distributors' hands are light. Mills were credited with buying in hedges at Chicago on a fair scale.

Due to the smaller demand from the Orient than expected Australian wheat is pressing more heavily in markets in western Europe, and temporarily this diverts attention from the absence of any big surplus in Argentina. This pressure has been responsible for considerable March liquidation at Liverpool.

For the week, Argentine shipments were only 1,019,000 bushels, mostly going to Brazil, and Australia exported 3,082,000 bushels of which 1,071,000 bushels went to the Far East. Russian shipments were only 288,000 bushels, with no exports from the Danubian countries. Crop conditions in many countries in Europe continue unfavorable, with several countries reporting reductions in acreage.

World Supplies Smaller

It is quite likely that the world wheat position will be decidedly strong before new crop, as world supplies are estimated to be 300,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Small Argentine supplies will be felt more later on than at the present time.

Activity in corn trading has been increasing slowly and the market has worked irregularly upward. The continuance of extremely cold weather for so many weeks has created a more bullish sentiment, heavy feeding operations having been necessary since early in the winter.

Country sales have shown moderate increases at times, but compared with normal they have been light. Livestock prices hold at levels which make extra feeding profitable. Argentine shipments of 5,827,000 bushels for the week did not include any corn to this country. Argentine crop conditions are extremely favorable, and visible stocks in that country are light compared with last year.

Cash interests have been buyers of rye for some time past and for a while that grain was strong relative to wheat.

Much interest centers in the May-July wheat spread. The difference in price a few weeks ago was 13½c, the widest so far, but with backspreading and liquidation in May it narrowed early in the week to 8c, widening out a little again later.

Three New Banks Open In Three States During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 — New banks opening during the past week numbered three and included Pennsylvania, Georgia and Missouri, according to Rand McNally & Co.

One bank is in the process of organization in Iowa. The bulletin also reports one merger in Kansas, one closed bank in Missouri and one voluntary liquidation.

Steel Outlook Is Favorable As Prices Continue to Thaw

Weekly Steel Market Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The favorable prospects for the steel industry were spectacularly advertised last week by the upsurge of steel shares on the New York Stock Exchange. Nineteen steel stocks made new highs. United States Steel resumed the leadership of the market for a time with an advance of approximately 6 points to 58 in two days. The immediate source of this optimism was found in the evidence that steel operations had again turned up, and the report of the United States Steel Corporation that its finished steel shipments for January had exceeded those of December by 60,000 tons, whereas the financial community had been expecting January shipments no greater than the previous months.

Railroad Demand Big Factor

Principal basis for the favorable outlook is still the rapid revival of railroad demand for heavy steel for rails and rolling stock. About 265,000 tons of rails are estimated to have been ordered already this year against a pre-depression average of about 2,000,000 tons a year, and a total of only slightly over 400,000 a year in 1932 and 1933. The last comparable bulge in rail orders came about a year and a quarter ago.

Government pressure was put on the rail makers to cut their price to $36.38 on the assurance of Commissioner Eastman that the rails would come through with orders for 845,000 tons. About half that amount materialized.

Automobile demand for steel, temporarily in a dip, is expected to advance in March. Construction requirements, now slowed down on account of the bitter weather, are expected to revive this spring, although the 1936 increase in industrial and commercial construction is not expected to be as sharp as in residential construction. An improvement in the demand for pipe is expected with revival of oil-field requirements and gas and oil line construction.

Prices Are Easing

Tinplate operations at about 60 per cent are somewhat disappointing. Running more frequently around 80 per cent last year this branch of the industry stood out for its comparative prosperity, but its performance is now threatening to be eclipsed by other branches. Some pickup in shipbuilding demand is expected. Farm machinery takings have shown none of the anticipated weakening from the AAA decision.

Prices, particularly in light steels, show persistent thawing. Reinforcing bars are down as much as $6. Concessions on sheets and strips are being prolonged and widened. This weakness is of particular importance because it is expected that second quarter formal prices will be posted on Thursday, Feb. 20, books to be opened on March 1 for deliveries to begin April 1.

Scrap prices continue not only firm but higher. There seems some difference in interpretation, however. Much of the country's scrap is frozen in and snowed over in yards, and the cost of shoveling it out has to be added to the price. On the other hand the entrance of a United States steel subsidiary into the scrap market last week received the traditional interpretation of still higher prices to come.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Steel production for the current week was estimated today by the American Iron & Steel Institute at 51.7 per cent of capacity compared with 52 per cent last week.

A month ago production was at 49.9 per cent of capacity, and a year ago it was 49.1 per cent.

HOLC Loans Number 987,333 Aggregating Over $2,990,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Announcing that it has "practically completed" its "emergency task of refinancing home loan distress," the Home Owners Loan Corporation reported today it has granted 987,833 loans aggregating $2,990,418,259.

It said total loans outstanding represent about one sixth of the country's entire urban home mortgage debt.

As of Feb. 6, the HOLC said, 35,187 applications, or about 2 per cent of the 1,884,151 applications filed with the corporation, still were pending.

Refinancing operations already have been completed in New Hampshire, Nevada and Hawaii, and less than 100 applications each are pending in Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Wyoming and Alaska.

A total of 9755 applications is pending in Ohio—the largest number for any state. More than 1000 applications still are to be acted upon in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and California.

President Roosevelt has announced that about $1,000,000,000 of the HOLC authorization for lending would be canceled, and the corporation announced today it expected to complete examination of all applications "well in advance" of June 13, the statutory deadline.

American Woolen Earns 14c on Common in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—In a preliminary statement of the American Woolen Company, Inc., and its subsidiaries for 1935, net profits are reported at $2,740,598 after depreciation, federal taxes and other deductions.

When allowance has been made for annual dividend requirements on 383,215 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock on which dividend accumulations at the end of 1935 amounted to $58.75 a share, the earnings are equal to 14 cents a share on 400,000 shares of common stock. This compares with a net loss for the company in 1934 of $5,459,494

Commodity Prices Decline Sharply In Week of Feb. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Wholesale commodity prices declined slightly during the week ended Feb. 8, but the drop was widespread, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index declined 0.1 per cent to 80.4 per cent of the 1926 average.

Six of the 10 major commodity groups included in the index—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs—fell to lower levels during the week. Fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishing goods, on the other hand, were fractionally higher. The metals and metal products and miscellaneous commodities groups were unchanged.

The index for industrial commodities remained steady at 79.1, the highest point reached since May, 1934. The nonagricultural commodities group also remained stationary. Raw materials declined 0.4 per cent and semimanufactured articles wer 0.1 per cent lower. Finished products advanced fractionally from the level of the preceding week.

Commodity groups	Feb. 8 1936	Feb. 1 1936	Feb. 9 1936	Feb. 10 1934
All commodities	80.4	80.5	79.1	73.3
Farm products	79.4	79.5	78.1	61.4
Foods	82.9	83.2	82.3	66.8
Hides & Lea prods	97.1	97.5	86.8	90.5
Textile products	70.7	70.9	69.6	76.4
Fuel & ltng mtls	77.2	77.1	74.3	73.9
Metals & met prds	86.0	86.0	85.2	85.0
Building mtls	85.2	85.4	84.7	86.3
Chemicals & drugs	80.2	80.5	80.4	75.1
Miscellaneous cmds	67.9	67.9	70.1	68.5
All cmds other than farm prds & fds	79.1	79.1	77.8	78.2
All cmds other than farm products	80.7	80.7	*	*
Raw materials	78.6	78.9	*	*
Semi-mfctd artcls	74.7	74.8	*	*
Finished products	82.4	82.3	*	*

*Not computed

Steel Scrap Price Advance Of 50c Ton at Youngstown

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—An advance of 50 cents a ton was made in the price of heavy melting steel scrap at Youngstown, bringing the price to $15.00-15.50 a ton, according to word to local metal circles.

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The Home Forum

Winter Plowing

ALL day long, low over the Ridge and Apunack, there had been a thick blanket of gray, drifting before a slow wind from the northwest, a quiet wind heavy with the smell and feel of snow. And toward sundown it began—a thin fall that powdered the black roads, mounded the sharp banks turned by the plows a week ago, fresh paved the paths and sifted in silver drifts past the street lights. During the evening it persisted; and it was late, and the first town plow had crawled slowly up the hill, when my neighbor Lee came to the door. Snow clung to his sandy thatch and to his felts, and he couldn't stay.

"Looking for a lift," he explained soberly. "There's a dance at the Town House, and Junius—well, we're seventeen only once. Need a hand on the truck. How about it?"

And while we looked up thick socks and sweaters and gloves, Lee said he didn't think 'twould last. The moon was wrong, and the wind had backed a bit northward through the day. But you couldn't tell. Might last, and might not. Meanwhile the Chesham road had to be scraped. His job. He looked at my overshoes and stocking cap, and his lips flickered.

"Good enough," he drawled, "even for Little America. Let's go."

* * *

WE WENT. Snow swirled about the warm cab of his big truck, made a luminous sheaf of the headlight shaft, picked out the huge yellow blade as we jolted down town. Orlando Dodge, the town roadmaster, swung into the gas station at the Square as we filled; his red, windbitten face cracked in a smile as Lee asked if we could get through the State road.

"Maybe, if you clear your own ro'd. Lafayette Street a'n't been touched yet."

Lee chuckled as we rumbled out; he wasn't supposed to touch town roads, and 'Lando knew it. But, as we straightened into the long curve of Lafayette Street, he said: "S'pose you get your hand in." He slowed, and with the worm gear I lowered the great blade. It bit, and we settled to a slow and steady gait; from the blade snow poured in a liquid froth to the right. Now and again the blade grated, and I raised it a half turn; Lee nodded, and it went down again.

Now on the winding through road we went at a steady jogging pace. Somewhere beyond the low clouds was a moon, and we crawled in a dim and luminous double bubble of light—the nearer and brighter from our lights, the more distant one of snow and cloud-filtered moonlight. Cars flicked past, each trailing a wake of powdered rubies; their double trails swung in before us and we devoured them. The Chesham bus bored out of the smother, winked its lights; Lee winked his and murmured: "Hi, Johnny," as it swirled past. There were lights in scattered farms, and at the Four Corners, where the Medbury Road crossed, the Dugout was a Christmas tree of brilliance. Lee said: "We'll stop there, later," and we plodded on through snow swirling and dancing in the open, coming slowly and softly as we droned through the thick pines. Then we ran into cleared road, and Lee grunted.

"Blanchard, from Chesham, comes this far. Got ahead of us."

* * *

WE SWUNG, BACKED, turned; again the blade went down and we droned back. There were fewer lights now, fewer cars; the snow thickened as we crawled, and Lee set the wiper swinging. Queer at first, this slow gait now seemed natural. We plodded, and the snow rolled steadily from the blade. Our outward trail was smooth, level; behind us unrolled another satin-smooth level ribbon. We talked soberly, eyes and hands busy, thoughts roving. Again we came to cleared road and the sweep of Lafayette Street.

A car waited here, and from it came young voices, blaring radio music, and Junius. He shouted: "Trot home, babes. Us men got to work," and snow clung to his bared head, to his white muffler and thin shoes as he swarmed to the cab. He burbled above the motor's drone; we turned again and plodded back to the sound of his shouted snatches of dance music. Lee and I swapped a slow and understanding glance; we too had been seventeen.

The snow thickened and came in great feathery flakes, and then the windshield was scrawled with rain as we neared the end of the beat. There were lights, and a truck backed to the great sandpile; in a warm and dwindling rain we climbed out to help the Chesham men load, to talk with Will Blanchard while his men filled Lee's truck. One remembers it now with a feeling of unreality; the warm darkness of the sand, and the grate of shovels, the dolloping sound of the arching sand, and Will's faint grin as he asked: "You Jaalam folks havin' a Town Meetin' this year—or are you?"

* * *

Shovels clattered, and the Chesham truck pulled out; its lights dwindled as we too went our way. Winter rain drummed lightly on the cab roof; and at the Dugout we swung in and went blinking into light and the clatter of plates and the aroma of sizzling hamburger. Doug Cameron revolved a toothpick, and below his plump chin a small bow tie bobbed as he swabbed the counter; he jerked a boiled pink thumb toward the wall when Lee said: "Telephone, Doug?" Junius babbled, and we ordered; Lee came with unbuttoned coat to say: "Shovelers. 'Lando'll have 'em ready. What you fellows eating?" Fried eggs popped and spluttered, and Junius listened enviously while a stubble-cheeked dark man and his slim blond helper were laconic about "riding her down from Portland." They speculated on making New York by noon, and a stout man in a raccoon coat gave shrewd advice about roads beyond. He'd come through from Tampa since Thursday. How was it down there?

"Raw. You can have my part of it."

Stubble-cheek grinned, quoted: "'We went south for the winter—and we found it,'" and zipped close his windbreaker. "Let's roll, Bud."

We left Doug clucking sympathy over the raccoon coat's tale of being snow-marooned in Virginia, followed the truck's red light, lost it. Junius murmured: "New York by noon!" and Lee's mouth twitched as he looked at me again. Seventeen! Seventeen had once listened, in just such fashion, to post riders on the Great North Road, to dark men in tunics bound over the high Alps to the warm plains of Italy, to men who spoke with slow, grave voices of Ispahan and far Cathay; at seventeen all roads led beyond the horizon to romance. Meanwhile through a thinning bubble of light we plodded toward Jaalam, to turn again at the hill and pick up Ted Hayes and Ducky Webb, complete with shovels.

* * *

THE RHYTHM CHANGED now. The plow blade went down half a turn and jangled on the hard road with a clear, bell-like note; in the truck body Junius—in my overshoes and a spare sweater—argued with Ted and Ducky over pickerel fishing. Their shovels kept a steady swinging, then grated and rang on the steel floor. We reloaded at the pile and turned homeward.

Now in the west there was a smoky orange moon. Trees and poles stood white beside our fresh furrows; in the fields pasture elms lifted their empty cups, and the fields ran down to the warm darkness of Cedar Swamp, lifted beyond to the dark bulk of wooded Apunack, floating now against a sky of blue velvet. Our bubble was the bubble of infinity, dusted with quiet and steady stars; our outward track was dark with swirled sand, and behind us the shovels swung and Junius sang. The blades beat a chorus on steel as we came over the hill into a fresh, new world, with all the Jaalam houses white shingled and the roads spotless.

Lee said quietly: "Not so bad."

* * *

IT WASN'T. THE yellow moon dipped toward the white Ridge; there was already a faint lightening in the east, and a small wind wandering before the dawn-spilled crystals from the trees. You thought of it all, now, with a warm content; this night you had touched something strange. You thought: You'll remember this, for it is something apart. Never again, probably, at two o'clock of a winter morning will you shovel sand by the Chesham road and hear Lee and Will chaffing, hear Junius singing in the moonlight. Never again, perhaps, plodding homeward toward the dawn over roads of white samite, will you think pridefully of a stubble-cheeked man's careless saying: "These back roads are always busted out better'n the main drags." You yawn, suddenly drowsy; you think dimly that once, when London Town was young, they sanded the streets and made them smooth for kings and queens. So have you, this night; and you will remember.

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Courtesy of L. Gerard Paine

STOKESAY CASTLE IN SHROPSHIRE BELONGS IN PART TO THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

HOW scanty the enthusiasm vouchsafed us even by the most indispensable of guide books. "Stokesay Castle, 1 m. S., is the oldest (13th cent. in parts) and probably the finest example in England of a moated and fortified manor-house." And there our blue Muirhead leaves it. We are unlikely to know more unless impulse and opportunity lead us to go and see for ourselves.

Lunch, if you are so fortunate, in Ludlow, where the old Feathers Inn will put you into the requisite mood. Then drive along winding Shropshire lanes until, rounding a certain bend, you see, lying low beyond a church spire, that rambling pile of ancient buildings known as Stokesay Castle.

Knock loudly on the massive oak door of the gate-house which suspends its second story out over a moat which is today disappointingly dry. Pay your infinitesimal fee and you will be handed a small plan of the building, also a concise historical sketch of this rich relic of thirteenth century England. Then, mercifully, you will be allowed to pursue your own way.

The gate-house, half-timbered, was built in mid-seventeenth century, and also the timbered structure which surmounts this north tower of stone appearing in our photograph. But the stone tower itself belongs to the thirteenth century. The banqueting hall and solar (or living-room of the family in the middle ages) date also from middle thirteenth century.

To record these bare facts is meager recompense indeed to you who have crossed the grassplot of the court, paced the earthen floor of the banquet hall and looked up to the high vent in the roof whence the smoke of the central fire made its escape; to you who have studied the remnant of paneling which still clings to one wall of the solar, and admired the delicate Gothic arches of the windows. If you have even the faintest imaginative leanings, the place will come alive for you: you will hear the iron hooves of the horses clattering in the courtyard, the jangle of armor by the entrance to the great hall, the laughter and jest beside the Jacobean fireplace, the bustle of the kitchen and pantry boys; you will feel the warmth, smell the spiced meats, watch the wan sunlight stream in through the lofty windows and light up the somber tones of tapestry and fustian.

In case you have not visited Stokesay Castle, have not experienced its presentment of mellow age and peaceful living—well, you may turn your eager steps there on almost any fine day. More than most ancient buildings of England, it repays the pilgrim for his interest—even if Muirhead does choose to give it only a casual line or two.

Starlings

WORDS, bright words,
Coral, laughter and sun;
Words, cold words,
Crystal, heartbreak and storm;
Words, warm words,
Nesting, harvest and spring;
Words can be little brown sparrows,
Or starlings on the wing!

B. B. COOPER

Up the Thames in 1856

IN THE YEAR 1856, on a beautiful summer's evening, Mr. Francis Wey left his native shores, on the steam-packet Cité de Boulogne bound for London Docks. The crossing must have been smooth; his slumbers very peaceful; for it is early morning, and the boat is in sight of Dover Cliffs, before he invites the reader to join him on deck to share his impressions and adventures. . . . By the time his subject is disposed of he is already steaming up the Thames. . . .

As the navigation increases, he marvels that so much traffic and activity can be carried on so smoothly and with so little fuss. . . .

London has no quays, the riverside houses rise sheer out of the water, and can take delivery direct from the ships of the cargoes of every variety for which the city is the vast warehouse. The irregularity of the buildings and docks, though comparing unfavourably with the beautiful quays of Paris, have "a picturesque fascination and a spurious look of the East. One is vaguely reminded of Tyre or Carthage, of the Ganges, of Dutch canals painted by old Flemish masters, of American counting houses, and fantastic and unreal cities of China."

But a feeling of chill and depression now mingles with that of admiration and leaves the traveller strangely bewildered; he has seen the Thames, so deserted at first, come gradually to life; then grow crowded and almost over-populated—as though from the solitude of the desert one had, in a few hours, reached the hub of the universe, the capital of the world. This imposing sight impresses him as a scene in which he is himself an actor; so real and so alive that he can scarcely credit the evidence of his senses. The spectacle, however, is melancholy, dreamlike. In the midst of the throng he feels lonely and detached. On the ships all around him the decks are crowded with passengers, fashionable men and women, workmen, trippers of all social classes and of all ages; movement, activity are ceaseless, yet the scene is as unreal as a succession of moving pictures.

At last he realises what is lacking to change the mirage into reality. It is sound!

"Life on the Thames is a pantomime; faces do not laugh; lips are dumb; not a cry, not a voice is heard in the crowd; every individual seems alone; the workman does not sing; passengers travelling to and fro gaze about them without curiosity, without uttering a word. You can just hear the shrill pipe of the ships' boys repeating monotonously for the stokers' benefit orders given by their captains. The English have evolved a language adapted to their placid manners, customs and silent habits. It is a mere murmur punctuated by soft, hissing sounds; it flows gently from the lips, barely articulated. So soon as you attempt to use your chest or throat to give them some resonance, words appear contorted and unintelligible; they are comprehensible only when pronounced lightly and without effort. If it is shouted, English becomes raucous and strident like the confused croaking of frogs in a pond. In London one communes with oneself, one thinks soberly; one minds one's own business; everybody works hard, and always silently.—From "A Frenchman Sees the English in the 'Fifties," adapted from the French of FRANCIS WEY by VALERIE PIRIE. (London: Sidgwick & Jackson. New Haven: Yale University Press.)

On Vanished Beauty

OH, fairy-feathered songster—swiftly flown—
Vanished like shadow—brief as any flower—
You have enhanced, enchanted one small hour.
Brooding the woodland waiteth, sad and lone;
There is hushed stillness now; oh, somber morning!
Wistfully we remember yesterdawn
When thy sweet singing trembled and was gone,
Leaving new beauty for each day's adorning.

Why should we grieve? Seek, and the heart's enraptured
By swirling snowfall—beautiful as song;
Glistening, intricate, in rhythmic throng.
Yonder the treetop traceries are captured;
Far as the eye can follow—heart can know—
Beauty remains for gleaning; riches glow!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

The Narrow Way of Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE words "narrow" and "broad," as commonly used, are comparative terms. One who is considered broad in his views at one time, or in one age, at another time might be considered very narrow if he retained the same views.

Human standards for conduct change from time to time, but the ethical, moral, and spiritual standards set up by Christ Jesus, the Master, do not change; and these are the standards which lead humanity on the road to salvation. All through the Scriptures may be traced a steadily increasing tendency to uplift the moral and spiritual standards of the people, but it was Christ Jesus who, more than all others, inculcated in human consciousness a desire for higher and holier thoughts and deeds. The way of salvation which he pointed out appears narrow to the thought which accepts matter as the basis of its action. In reality, the way which appears narrow to mortal mind is the broad way of Life, Truth, and Love, the way of happiness and joy, of health and harmony. Sinless joy, immortality, and perfect harmony walk with those who seek the way of divine Principle, which is, to spiritual sense, the broad way of eternal Life.

Christian Science is founded on the Bible, and its adherents accept as their standards for human action those given in the Hebrew Decalogue, and the amplification and explanation of these as given by Christ Jesus and his followers. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this religion, repeatedly emphasizes in her writings the necessity for high moral, ethical, and spiritual standards of action in every detail of human experience. Her consecration to good and selfless purity of thought made her receptive to the revelation of Christian Science, and the same unselfish devotion is requisite in her followers.

To stubborn material sense the way of salvation appears narrow and formidable, and spiritual living appears restrictive and limiting. Jesus recognized the tendency of mortal mind to seek pleasure and ease in matter when, in his Sermon on the Mount he said (Matthew 7:13, 14): "Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

The way which seems narrow and difficult as long as matter remains the basis of thinking is readily seen to be beautifully wide and easily accessible as soon as the seeker accepts spiritual motivation as the impelling influence in his character and daily life. This way is mental—entirely so. Christian Science points out that each one must enter into heaven, harmony, through right thinking. There is no other way. This thinking consists of accepting and using the truth that God is All, and that there is no other presence or power. Evil, sin, disease, lack, death are no part of God's creation, and the seeming effect of these negative qualities is traceable to ignorance of God and the tender love which enfolds His entire creation. Christian Science emphasizes the fact that true thoughts are God's thoughts, having nothing in common with hypnotic influence or transference of mortal thought. Christian Science is the Science of divine Mind.

A young man not long out of the Christian Science Sunday School was disturbed when he was frequently called "narrow" by his business associates because he refused intoxicating drink when others were indulging this evil. In his effort to do right he was led to study all that the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings contain on the subject of the narrow way, and much that has been given on the same subject in authorized Christian Science literature. As a result of this study the young student's gratitude for Christian Science increased greatly, and he began to see that the highest compliment he could receive was to be called "narrow," when narrowness meant strict adherence to the high standard of his religion. A great compassion for those who did not yet long for what he knew was the broad way of eternal Life filled his consciousness, and all disturbance and resentment disappeared. The unkind remarks of his associates soon ceased to bother him, and before long the remarks ceased.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses." All science is narrow in the sense that it is exact. Mathematics does not allow the addition or subtraction of even an infinitesimal sum from the total of three plus three in the obtaining of the correct answer, six. "Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized" (*ibid.*, p. 167). The narrow way of salvation is found by wholehearted acceptance of spiritual standards for thought and action.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL CAMINO ESTRECHO DE LA SALVACION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LAS palabras "estrecho" y "ancho", tal como se usan generalmente, son términos relativos. A uno que se le considera tolerante o "ancho" en su manera de pensar en un tiempo, o en una época, en otro tiempo tal vez se le consideraría muy "estrecho" o intolerante, si mantuviese las mismas opiniones.

Las reglas humanas que sirven de modelo para nuestra conducta cambian de tiempo en tiempo, pero las reglas éticas, morales y espirituales, que Cristo Jesús, el Maestro, estableció, no varían; y estas son las reglas que llevan a la humanidad por el camino de la salvación. A través de todas las Escrituras se puede observar una tendencia cada vez más pronunciada de elevar las normas o reglas morales y espirituales de los hombres; pero fué Cristo Jesús, el que más que ningún otro, inculcó en la conciencia humana un deseo de pensamientos y actos más elevados y más consagrados. El camino de la salvación que él enseñó, parece estrecho al pensamiento que acepta la materia como base de su acción. En realidad, el camino que parece estrecho para la mente mortal, es el camino ancho de la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor, el camino de la felicidad y la alegría, de la salud y la armonía. La alegría pura, la inmortalidad y la armonía perfecta acompañan a aquellos que buscan el camino del Principio divino, el cual es, para el sentido espiritual, el camino ancho de la Vida eterna.

La Ciencia Cristiana se funda en la Biblia, y sus discípulos aceptan como sus normas o reglas de conducta humana aquellas delineadas en los Diez Mandamientos de Moisés, y la amplificación y explicación que de ellos hicieron Cristo Jesús y sus seguidores. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de esta religión, acentúa repetidas veces en sus escritos la necesidad de normas elevadas tanto éticas como espirituales para nuestra acción en cada detalle de la experiencia humana. Su consagración al bien, y su abnegación y pureza de pensamiento la hicieron capaz para recibir la revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana, y la misma devoción y amor altruista son necesarios en sus discípulos.

A la obstinación del sentido material, el camino de la salvación le parece estrecho y formidable, y la vida espiritual le parece restringida y limitada. Jesús reconoció la tendencia de la mente mortal de buscar el placer y la comodidad en la materia, cuando en el Sermón del Monte (San Mateo 7:13, 14) dijo: "Entrad por la puerta angosta; porque ancha es la puerta, y espacioso el camino que lleva a la perdición; y muchos son los que entran por ella: porque la puerta es angosta, y estrecho el camino que lleva a la vida, y pocos son los que la hallan."

El camino, que parece estrecho y difícil mientras la materia queda siendo la base del pensamiento, se reconocerá pronto como hermosamente ancho y accesible, cuando el que busque la verdad acepte la motivación espiritual como la influencia impulsora en su carácter y su vida cotidiana. Este camino es mental—enteramente mental. La Ciencia Cristiana señala que cada uno tiene que entrar en el cielo—la armonía—por medio de su manera de pensar de un modo recto. No hay otro camino por el cual se pueda entrar. Esta manera de pensar consiste en aceptar y utilizar la verdad de que Dios es el todo en todo, y que no hay otra presencia ni otro poder. El mal, el pecado, la enfermedad, la escasez y la muerte no forman parte de la creación de Dios, y el efecto aparente de estas cualidades negativas se puede atribuir a la ignorancia de Dios y del amor tan tierno que abarca toda Su creación. La Ciencia Cristiana acentúa el hecho de que los pensamientos verdaderos son los pensamientos de Dios, y no tienen nada que ver con la influencia hipnótica o la transmisión de pensamientos mortales. La Ciencia Cristiana es la Ciencia de la Mente divina.

Un joven, que poco antes había salido de la Escuela Dominical de la Ciencia Cristiana, estaba muy alarmado, cuando sus compañeros de negocios le tachaban a menudo como "estrecho" en sus miras o pensamientos, porque él se negaba a participar de las bebidas alcohólicas, cuando otros las tomaban. En su esfuerzo de hacer bien, se sentía impulsado a leer todo lo que la Biblia y los escritos de Mary Baker Eddy contienen acerca de este asunto del "camino estrecho", y lo mucho que se ha dicho sobre este mismo tema en la literatura autorizada de la Ciencia Cristiana. El resultado de este estudio fué que la gratitud del joven por la Ciencia Cristiana aumentó muchísimo, y él llegó a comprender que la mayor alabanza que podían hacer de él era llamarle "estrecho", si estrechez significaba adherencia estricta a las normas elevadas de su religión. Una compasión muy grande hacia aquellos que no anhelaban aún andar por lo que él conocía como el camino ancho de la vida eterna, llenó su conciencia, y toda la alarma y el resentimiento desaparecieron. Las observaciones críticas de sus compañeros cesaron de ofenderle, y dentro de poco las observaciones cesaron también.

En la página 242 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "No hay más que un camino al cielo, la armonía, y Cristo en la Ciencia divina nos enseña este camino. Es no conocer otra realidad—no tener otra conciencia de la vida—que el bien, Dios y Su reflejo, y elevarse por encima de lo que llamamos las penas y los placeres de los sentidos." Toda ciencia es estrecha en el sentido de que es exacta. Las matemáticas no permiten la adición o substracción de otra suma, por muy pequeña que sea, del total de tres más tres, si se quiere obtener el resultado correcto de una suma final de seis. "Sólo mediante una confianza radical en la Verdad puede realizarse el poder científico de la curación" (ibidem, p. 167). El camino estrecho de la salvación se encuentra por medio de una aceptación sincera y sin reservas de las normas espirituales para el pensamiento y la acción.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Sorrento Days With Marion Crawford

THE next summer we all spent in Sant' Agnello di Sorrento at the Cocumella, an old-fashioned hotel established in what had once been a monastery. There were many terraces trellised with grapevine and paved with colored tiles; there was a flagged court with an old well-head in the middle of it. . . .

No bathing has ever seemed half so enchanting as that in Sorrento, in the cool tideless rock-bound waters, very deep and clear and buoyant, of an indescribable blue that grows more vivid the deeper one plunges. Sorrento faces north, so that we were in the shadow of the high cliffs during the midday bathing hour.

Marion's boat, a lateen-sailed felucca with four sailors, was another of our joys. It happened sometimes that instead of two or three hours it would take eight or ten to reach our destination. An evening sail often prolonged itself to an all-night expedition and we saw the moonlight turn gray before the rose of dawn, and "the baths of all the western stars" before we got to bed. And many a lovely sail we took on these sapphire waters. When the wind gave out, as it often did, the sailors rowed with their big sweeps. We made many expeditions to neighboring islands and places along the shore—to Capri, to Salerno, to Amalfi, and to the Isle of the Sirens.

One day—it was my birthday—Marion prepared a special celebration. We were taken for a sail in the morning and after rounding several jutting headlands we landed in a beautiful great emerald grotto. On the little beach at the back of the cave we found a picnic spread—just such a picnic as Calypso might have arranged. We sat on the sand eating a delicious rustic meal, while we watched the green waters rippling at our feet and casting reflections up into the rocky vault which made it all look a translucent jade. It is as fantastically green as the famous Capri Grotto is blue, not nearly so large, but easier of access.—MRS. WINTHROP CHANLER, in "Roman Spring." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Color Note, Peking

THE dull, tawdry stall
Of the wayside vendor
Is heaped with the brilliant beauty
Of the mellow persimmons—
As if he humbly offered
Baskets of sunlight
For sale.

M. M. M.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
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One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1936

Dolan Wins First Victory as Case Is Sent to Superior Court

Boston News Today:

Jarvis and Gaines Get Five Years
Ways and Means Finds $135 Pen Sets
Prize Gloucester Schooner Radios for Aid
Reardon Bill Meets Committee Obstacle
State Agrees to Furnish Fore River Bridge Lights

By a Staff Photographer

Bridge—Headless Lightposts Await Lamps as Controversy Over Illumination of New Fore River Bridge Ends

Dolan Case:

Justice Crosby Sends Suit to the Superior Court

Edmund L. Dolan and the six others named with him in the city's equity suit won their first round in the legal battle today when Justice John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court ruled that the case must be heard in the Superior Court.

This end, sought by the defendants, was obtained when Justice Crosby learned the case would require at least four weeks to hear. He felt the Supreme Court could not devote that much time to it.

This step in the case means that further delay confronts the Dolan case, already in the public eye for more than a year. The Superior Court docket is known to be extremely crowded. The change in court will mean that pleas for jury trial and other likely petitions will have to be re-entered and re-heard. While speculation on the possible trial date is purely problematical, court observers today thought it would probably be at least six months before the Dolan case is actually tried.

The case involves a suit filed by Boston for accounting of $250,000 in profits alleged to have been wrongfully made by Dolan and his associates while he was city treasurer.

Polymet:

Jarvis And Gaines To Serve Five Years Each

William L. Jarvis and Samuel L. Gaines, who were found guilty last week in the $640,000 Polymet stock fraud of all counts in two indictments of using the mails to defraud and of violating the Securities and Exchange Act, were sentenced to five years for the first and two years for the second indictment by Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court today.

The sentences will run concurrently and the two men will not serve more than five years. They will be incarcerated in a federal penitentiary.

The other three defendants—Arthur Waldo, Sydney Pollack and Morris B. Shuman—received a year and a day each.

Budget Probe:

Committee Gets Into Barber Board Expenses

Biggest joy to hearts of Massachusetts Republican leaders these winter days is the House Committee on Ways and Means, boasting the membership of Albert F. Bigelow, William B. Baker and Christian A. Herter. Just now the committee is probing the 1936 budget. It has found items of $400 radios, $10 waste baskets and $2300 worth of flowers. Today it delved into the new State Board of Hairdressers and uncovered purchases of three pen sets for desks, costing $135, three mahogany desks at $294 and other items of furnishings which brought frowns of disapproval to Republican faces.

But today the Republicans got hint that the fun had better stop. Representative Thomas A. Dorgan, Dorchester Democrat, announced he will file a petition for a committee to investigate such expenditures back to 1921. During most of this time Republicans were in the seats of the mighty. Whether such a probe will be welcomed or not remained to be seen today.

Dr. Winfred Overholser, commissioner of mental diseases and the highest salaried state employee, stood before the committee this afternoon. He was quizzed about the phrase in the Governor's annual message to the effect that a "low order of knavery" had killed the effect of a measure to build $1,750,000 worth of new buildings for the department. The Commissioner denied that so far as he knew any "knavery" occurred.

Item that caused most excitement was admission that 40 out-of-state employees had been hired in the Worcester State Hospital.

Thebaud:

Crack Gloucester Boat In Distress Off Nova Scotia

With the auxiliary engine of the fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud disabled, coast guard headquarters were today trying to communicate with other vessels in her vicinity—120 miles east of Halifax—in order that aid might be carried to the famous crack Gloucester boat, and winner of fishermen races.

The Thebaud with a crew of 29 under the command of Captain Archie McLeod, sent out a radio distress signal early this morning. Coast Guard officials said that she was in no immediate danger although she was battling heavy seas.

Meanwhile, the coast guard cutter Cayuga, the only coast guard vessel in the vicinity, was plowing through stormy seas back to Boston, carrying the crew of the sunken dragger, Gertrude M. Fauci, and towing the disabled trawler, Winthrop. Other coast guard vessels in the Boston area are occupied breaking ice.

The Thebaud, which put into Halifax on Friday for repairs, was built in 1930 at a cost of $72,000. Since then she has been the pride of the Gloucester fleet. In 1934 she made a marine pilgrimage to Washington in behalf of the New England fishing industry.

Bridge:

Obstacles to Opening Fore River Span Removed

Difficulties delaying opening of the new Fore River bridge, ace summertime traffic jammer to the Cape, have been ironed out and the span will open for traffic within a few weeks. William C. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, announced today.

Those driving by on the temporary bridge the last few days have noted that the draw is raised and lowered at times for boats and that the surface has been kept plowed as though ready for traffic. They have wondered why it wasn't in service.

Today Commissioner Callahan disclosed that only a few details of the contract remain uncompleted, chiefly arguments between Weymouth and Quincy over which should pay for the lighting of the bridge. Neither city would assume the responsibility. To end the deadlock the Commonwealth has agreed, Commissioner Callahan disclosed today, to foot the bill.

Since the bridge is a PWA project, all contracts have to be approved by the Federal Government. The new lighting contract has been sent to Washington and it was presumed today that when it has an official O K the bridge will be opened.

On warm summer week ends some 500,000 people go to the Cape by way of the bridge. The new structure has a draw of 175 feet, opens in 90 seconds.

Teachers:

State Control Over Hiring Heatedly Opposed

A bill to give James G. Reardon, commissioner of education, virtual control over the hiring of teachers throughout the state met hot opposition at the hands of various teachers' organizations before the legislative committee on state administration today.

Commissioner Reardon did not appear to defend a measure which would force every teacher in the state to be personally certified by a new board. The commissioner instead sent one of his subordinates, James L. Davoren, to the committee room—an action which brought tart rebuke from Senator Joseph A. Langone, committee member.

Joining in the protest against the bill were representatives of various school committees, the Massachusetts School Superintendents Association, the Massachusetts Teachers Federation and Representative William R. Barry of Ware.

Bruening:

Reports of Entrance To Harvard Faculty Heard

Rumors were rife today that Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former German Chancellor, might become a member of the Harvard faculty. Officially, it was announced that Dr. Brüning will deliver the annual public Godkin lectures next week at Harvard on the subject, "Some Aspects of Constitutional Evolution in Germany since 1918."

Dr. Brüning has been delivering a series of lectures on the economic conditions in post-war Germany before the Lowell Institute, sponsored by the Harvard family of Lowells.

The Godkin lectures will be given in the New Lecture Hall, Cambridge on Feb. 24, 25, and 28 at 4 p. m. and will be open to the public without charge.

Police:

Establishment of 10 Training Schools Proposed

A bill to establish 30-day training schools for police rookies in all municipalities of the State was discussed this morning before the legislative committee on state administration. The legislation would provide for 10 schools located so that no student would have to travel more than 25 miles to reach one of them. Cost of the project would be $31,300 a year and would be met by the State.

Representative Thomas H. Delmore of Lowell, sponsor of the law requiring life imprisonment for kidnaping, has now filed the police school bill twice. Last year it was reported favorably by the state administration committee but was not passed by the legislature.

Representative Delmore declared among other things today that the schools would teach policemen:

1. How to collect and protect evidence at the scene of a crime.
2. How to prepare cases before appearing in court.
3. The proper use of firearms.

He declared that although Boston has its own police school, most of the cities and towns in Massachusetts have not, although the State conducts similar training centers for firemen.

Weather:

More Rain Promised Or Perhaps Bit of Snow

By noon today three quarters of an inch of rain had fallen and city streets became rivers of water as piles of snow began to melt in the first real thaw since Jan. 18. Weather Bureau forecasters said it would continue to rain, or possibly snow, tonight and temperatures would go down to 20, presaging slippery streets.

The Weather Bureau said that the dampness in the air today caused snow and ice to melt even faster than it would had the day been sunny. Many interurban cities and towns kept their schools closed because of the bad going underfoot.

Pier Roof Collapses Under Weight of Snow

Tons of snow weighted with rain water caused the roof of pier 44, Hoosac docks in Charlestown to collapse today, causing an estimated $10,000 damage to the building and cargoes waiting to be put aboard the Dollar Liner President Hayes. The vessel was tied up about 50 feet distant from the roof section that caved. No injuries were reported.

Richberg Urges New Hand Over Supreme Court

Thinks Congress Should Have Right of Re-enactment of Annulled Acts

Cites Precedents

Says It Has Been Done and That Court Regarded Action Binding

Historic precedent for the re-enactment by Congress of legislation which had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court was presented yesterday before an audience which packed historic Old South Forum, by Donald R. Richberg, former general counsel for the NRA.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Richberg attacked what he called the "undemocratic party," implying the Liberty League and "Al" Smith, who "have apparently undertaken to spend enormous amounts of money for the purpose of persuading the American people that they should regard the Constitution as a 'civil Bible' and the opinions of the Supreme Court as the inspired revelations of divine wisdom."

Alleges Inconsistency

Said Mr. Richberg:

"Men who have devoted their lives to a study of the Constitution know that the Supreme Court has held over and over again that the Federal Government possesses the very powers that are now being substantially denied.

No President Escaped

"There has been no law of major importance enacted by the Federal Government in all our history which involved the exercise of the indefinite powers of Congress which has not been attacked as unconstitutional. There was not a President from Washington to Lincoln who was not thus accused."

The speaker pointed out that there has not been a single legislative act passed by the present Administration which was not upheld by numerous lower courts and legal authorities before it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In the case of NIRA, 65 district judges and three circuit courts of appeal, he said, returned favorable decisions before the Schechter case brought an end to the act.

Censures Legal Opinion

"Doesn't it seem a trifle silly," asked Mr. Richberg, "to argue that a law such as the AAA should not have been enacted, because at the present time there happen to be on the Supreme Court three justices who think that the law is constitutional and six who think it is unconstitutional? When there is ground for reasonable debate over a constitutional question, should the Congress always refrain from exercising its power?

He reminded his audience that there are three independent branches of the Government and that "each has the independent obligation to decide what is a constitutional exercise of its authority."

Mr. Richberg said that when a former Supreme Court once held unlawful an obstruction to navigation, Congress then passed a law reversing the opinion, and this reversal was accepted as binding on the court.

In discussing a solution for the many differences of legal and political opinion, Mr. Richberg declared:

Tells What Is Needed

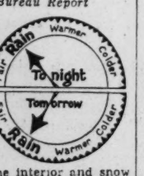
"What is needed in this present situation is not a change in the Constitution, but a change in the construction placed upon it by a majority of the Supreme Court.

"It would be wholly consistent with the principles of our Constitution to provide that when a law not clearly prohibited by definite language in the Constitution had been held constructively unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, then the Congress should have the authority to re-enact the law.

"To give opportunity for a previous expression of public opinion this authority might be conferred upon the Congress assembled after the next succeeding general election."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain or possibly snow continues to be probable, without much temperature change tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20.s; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow in the interior and snow or rain on the coast tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Probably snow tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Probably rain or snow tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds over the north portion, and fresh to strong northeast and north over the south portion; weather overcast with rain tonight and probably Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	32	Minneapolis	-16	-16
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	8	6	New York	38	32
Denver	-6	-6	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	-26	-26	Philadelphia	36	32
Jacksonville	46	46	St. Louis	14	14
Kansas City	0	0	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	34	34
Miami	60	60			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 17.
B—Minimum, Feb. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:47 p. m.; height, 7.5 feet.
Tuesday, 7:04 a.. m.; height, 9 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 5:47 p. m.

School Board Kills Plan For Open Hearings

Job Selling Inquiry Puts Spotlight on 'Star Chamber' Method

Present Rule Upheld

New Member Is Defeated in Move for Full Publicity

With four alleged associates of members of the Boston School Committee under indictment on charges of job selling, the committee, by a four-to-one vote, has turned down a move to make public all deliberations of the committee, thus bringing to notice the whole question o "star chamber" proceedings by this body.

An order, introduced by Henry J. Smith, the new member, asked that the present rules be amended governing the private, or executive, sessions. The four nays were registered by Committeemen Tobin, Sullivan, Lyons and Mackey.

Smith s Proposal

Mr. Smith proposed that the sessions of the School Committee be open at all times to the public and to the press but that the committee could at any time, by a four-fifths vote, go into executive session to discuss anything which might prove damaging to a person's character. The bill provided, however, that the committee take no votes in executive session.

Under its present regulations the committee may go into executive session for any matter at all by a four-fifths vote. It may also vote in this secret session, although the vote, like all other votes of the committee, must be published in the City Record.

This proposition to make all deliberations of the School Committee public appears, like many previous proposals, to be the result of the recent inquiry by District Attorney William Foley into charges against the committee of attempted job selling. For Mr. Smith's initial declaration that he would vote at no "star chamber" proceedings came close on the heels of Mr. Foley's investigation.

New Member's Move

Mr. Smith, the only committeeman who was not a member at the time of the alleged attempt at job selling, and who consequently was untouched by the shadow that has fallen, rightly or wrongly, on all members of the committee, is considered to have realized this as a fine opportunity to win for himself a little favorable publicity.

The purpose of his bill appears to be to put the committee's transactions in the spotlight, so that the public may have no opportunity to accuse that body of transacting business of which the public has no information. The four remaining members, while reminding Smith that on the motion of any member a subject being discussed in executive session can be transferred to public session, were, however, of the opinion that the present mode of procedure enabled the committee to work more efficiently, quickly and to the better interests of the public.

Opposition Voiced

Dr. Lyons suggested that the passage of Smith's proposal would open the door to disagreement upon what was a "personal matter." It was further pointed out that on some matters up for consideration, such as the annual budget, many hours of close consideration are required, and that to consider these in public would subject the committee to pressure from lobbyists.

As to the public's information on all deliberations of the school committee, it is pointed out that they are printed and made available to all citizens. All financial transactions are recorded and, in addition, every item in the committee's annual budget is closely scrutinized by a committee of the Legislature formed for that purpose.

Defend Present Rules

A further objection to having all meetings open is that in the study of proposed legislation, secrecy is often a requisite. But, here again, upon the demand of a member the discussion of the proposed measure may be transferred to public session. A member pointed out that to deprive the School Committee of the right to deliberate in private would be to deprive it of the right enjoyed by all such deliberative bodies throughout the world. The majority of the members asserted that, although they realized that it was possible that the public might mistake their reasons for voting against the order, they felt that it was best for the orderly presentation of business to let the present rule stand.

Press Safeguards

After the adverse vote on the bill it was proposed by Committeeman Smith that the privilege of attending the executive sessions be extended to the press. He said this would act as a guarantee to the public that their interests were being safeguarded, even though the press would not be permitted to print the details of session.

The other members concurred with Smith in favoring the order, but it was suggested that a clause be added that on a four-fifths vote of the committee that the press might be excluded from the room during a discussion of personalities.

As the members wished for further time in which to study the measure, its consideration was postponed for two weeks. All members have been recorded in favor of the measure.

Unions to Oppose Labor Day Change In Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17—Whether the Rhode Island General Assembly, at its present session, passes a law changing the annual Labor Day observance from the first to the second Monday in September, it will make little difference to the organized labor here, because its leaders have decided to conduct their celebration on the long-established day.

Senators William G. Troy, Democratic leader, and Harry T. Bodwell, former G. O. P. director, have jointly introduced a measure in the upper branch which provides that the date of the Labor Day observance be changed to the second Monday in September, in order that the shore resorts might enjoy longer seasons and, as a result, greater business.

It was pointed out that with the passing of Labor Day the families pack up at the summer colonies and return to the city and that the day following the observance finds most of the resorts practically deserted.

The Providence Central Federated Labor Union, however, does not look at the plan in a favorable light. Its delegates, representing all of the major Providence American Federation of Labor unions, at a meeting last night voted to appoint a committee to visit Gov. Theodore Francis Green and protest against any change in the observance date.

John A. Doherty, a member of the committee, said that Labor Day was the working man and woman day and they should have the say when and how it should be observed.

It was the sense of the meeting that no matter what day was set by law in Rhode Island organized labor would observe only the first Monday in September.

Farmington Recalls Henry Wilson's Birth

FARMINGTON, N. H., Feb. 17 (AP)—Farmington celebrated the 124th anniversary of the birth of Henry Wilson, eighteenth Vice-President of the United States, by simple Sunday services at a granite boulder that marks his birthplace here.

The country boy who became vice-president was born Jeremiah James Colbath on Feb. 16, 1812. The New Hampshire Legislature changed his name to Henry Wilson while he was still a youth. The reason was never known.

As a boy he was bound out to a farmer for 10 years and during the winter months attended district school He left New Hampshire to seek work, became a cobbler in Natick, Mass., then returned home and enrolled at Strafford Academy, where he became widely known for his anti-slavery debates. He served Natick in the Massachusetts Legislature, was elected later to the United States Senate from Massachusetts, and became Vice-President in 1873, in the second Administration of President Grant.

Is Curley's Goal Washington or Beacon Hill?

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Curley has iterated and reiterated the announcement of his candidacy for United States Senator. Yet there are numerous politicians on Beacon Hill who still cling to the prediction that the Governor will take advantage of the prerogative to change his mind and run for re-election.

Their prediction is based upon the assumption that Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg will be a candidate for re-election, and that a fight between the Senator and the Governor would develop unnecessary ill-feeling, which added to the present schisms might prove unwise.

Wants to Be Senator

The prognosticators believe the Governor may thus be persuaded to seek a second term. However, they will be running up against his frequent declaration that "not only am I a candidate for the United States Senate, I am going to win." In addition, there is no escaping the fact Governor Curley is eager to sit in the Senate.

In fact, the arguments for a continued senatorial fight by the Governor are innumerable. First, and not the least, is the fact that Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer and one of the strongest vote getters in Massachusetts, has already entered the gubernatorial contest.

When Mr. Hurley announced his candidacy, many observers considered the move proof the Governor would stay in the Senate fight, inasmuch as the story was circulated widely that Mr. Hurley would seek the nomination for Governor if Mr. Curley entered the Senate fight and vice versa.

Hurley's Political Strength

Furthermore, Mr. Hurley pursuing his quiet way, organizing his forces into strong units, has become politically powerful, without acquiring many of the enemies the Governor created through his bond issue jobs operations and various other acts since January, 1935. Therefore, the State Treasurer may not be the best opponent for the Governor to tackle, despite his own vaunted strength.

On the other hand, it is understood that Governor Curley has not forgotten the 1934 pre-primary convention when Mr. Hurley failed to turn his delegates over to Mr. Curley to fulfill the reported preconvention arrangement. The Hurley delegates went to Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, the Ely-Walsh candidate. Perhaps the Governor, therefore, would like to make election reprisals against Mr. Hurley.

Beacon Hill Record

However, another "Curley-for-Senator" argument is the oft-mentioned fact that the Governor's record on Beacon Hill could not be so effectively employed by Republicans in their attack upon him, if he stayed in the senatorial contest. As a candidate for a second term, he would be continually busy dodging G. O. P. brickbats.

However, there is another angle. The Governor seems even more successful when the opposition is cracking open his record. He effectively employs the charge of persecution. Therefore, perhaps the Governor's Beacon Hill record constitutes no argument to keep him out of a re-election contest.

At the same time, in a senatorial campaign the Governor would be leaving all his old political friends behind. His year-in and year-out campaigners up to now have helped the Governor fully realizing that Mr. Curley would reward political services with political appointments. Few are the major Curley campaigners who have not found paying jobs in the state service, or in city service while the Governor was Mayor.

Patronage Problem

As Senator, particularly junior Senator, Mr. Curley's patronage supply would be cut considerably. How this fact would or will affect his campaign cannot yet be determined, but it appears a sizable factor.

Of course, the Governor may bank upon those he has already placed in state jobs to fight for him in the senatorial campaign. But how many would be willing is another thing. Most state officeholders, once firmly entrenched in their positions, are reluctant to take part in elections. If the Curley officeholders followed the rule, there would be few of the old Curley battlers in the front lines in the fall. But it must be admitted that the Governor has many persuasive ways which may prevail, whether the officeholders like them or not.

At any rate, the Governor's next move may be delayed until after Senator Coolidge reveals his intentions.

Edgar M. Mills

Complications Rise As 250 Dairymen Quit The N. E. Association

SHELBURNE FALLS, Mass., Feb. 17 (AP)—The possibility of a disturbance in the milk industry loomed with the announcement of 250 western Massachusetts dairymen they had withdrawn from the New England Milk Producers' Association.

This section ships approximately 16,000 fluid quarts of milk daily to Boston.

Local producers said they had been agitated by the NEMPA policy for several months, that they felt they paid too much for equalization of the market through the Boston milk marketing agreement, and that the association, which has members throughout New England, had been giving too much attention to other states.

Full Use of Power At Quoddy Foreseen

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 17 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Philip B. Fleming, army engineer, has envisioned a city of Eastport big enough industrially to use all the power generated by the $36,000,000 Quoddy project.

Colonel Fleming, who is in charge of the tide-harnessing job at Quoddy, said he understood that Dexter P. Cooper, Quoddy's originator, had inquiries from industries interested in locating at Eastport. "I believe the city might well grow and absorb the output," he said.

Regarding the possibility of distributing the tide-generated power to distant cities, he observed:

"It is conceivable that since we send voices through the air, that some day science will devise a way to transmit power by radio."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in the Quincy High School Auditorium. 8.

Theaters

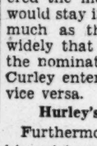
"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:20.

"DEAR OLD DARLING" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play. Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

Movies



METROPOLITAN — Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: John Boles with a big musical revue. Sevitzky's orchestra.

FINE ARTS — Russian novelty picture. "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Rose Bowl Classic," a Mickey Mouse and other shorts.

MODERN—Bing Crosby and Ethel Merman in 'Anything Goes." 9:15 a. m., 12:24, 3:33, 6:42, 9:51. Also Victor McLaglen and Heather Angel in "The Informer." 10:47 a. m., 1:56, 5:05, 8:14.

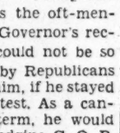
EXETER—Wallace Beery and L. Barrymore in "Ah, Wilderness." 3:05, 6:05, 9. Also "The Great Impersonation." 2, 4:55, 8:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Primitive Forests," "Voice of Experience," "Speed Justice," "Hunter's Paradise," "Hot Paprika," also other shorts.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Claire Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." Fenway: 2:20, 4:58, 7:35, 10:14. Paramount: 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:10, 4:42, 7:14, 9:52. Also "Freshman Love," with Frank McHugh and Patricia Ellis. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.

BOSTON—"Two in the Dark," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. 10:48 a. m., 1:48, 4:48, 7:48, 10:32. Stage: Wayne King and his orchestra. Arren-Broderick in "Opera in the Ruff." Helen Charleston and Allen and Kent.

MEMORIAL — Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06. Also latest "March of Time."



MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TREMONT—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also George Brent in "Right to Live." 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25.

UPTOWN—"Rose of the Rancho." 1:09, 4:08, 7:07, 10:06. Also "Red Salute." 2:40, 5:40 8:35.

UNIVERSITY—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Whipsaw." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Navy Wife." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Red Salute." 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "A Perfect Tribute."

Other Events

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Free public lecture on "The Spirit of Europe" by Senor Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish delegate to the Council of the League of Nations, and first Ambassador from the Republic of Spain to the United States. New Lecture Hall. 8.

CURRENT EVENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS — Second in a series of lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section and member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Somerset 7:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Fifth in a series of lectures on "The French Republic: Its Government, Politics and Politicians." en-

Radio Programs On Page 10

titled "The Ministry Before and Against the Chambers," by Prof. Henry A. Yeomans of Harvard University. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table meeting. Illustrated lecture on "Florida and the Seminoles," by Mabel F. Knight. 3 Joy Street. 8.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.—Lecture on "China—Battleground of Communism and Imperialism," by Prof. Boyd Tucker, former advisor to Mahatma Gandhi. Huntington Avenue branch. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM—Youth forum meeting. Discussion of "The Americanism of the Teacher's Oath Bill." Affirmative: State Senator Charles A. P. McAree. Negative: Prof. Earle M. Winslow, formerly of Tufts College. 8.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting. 15 Beacon Street. 8.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Meeting of the Charitable Irish Society. 8.

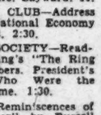
Tomorrow

Music

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Concert by the Chromatic Club. 10:30 a. m.

Other Events

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Talk on "Color Harmony and Perennials Grown as Annuals," by Percy G. Netley. 264 Boylston Street. 11.



ADVERTISING CLUB — Address on "Advertising and Education" by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"French Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address by Carl Dennett of the National Economy League. 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY—Readings from Robert Browning's "The Ring and the Book" by members. President's Consultation Hour. "Who Were the Molinists?" Hotel Vendome. 1:30.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—"Reminiscences of the Hollis Street Theater" by Russell Churchill, managing director from 1931 to 1935. Old State House. 2:30.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—Lecture on "Town and Country Planning in Great Britain" by Thomas Adams. 491 Boylston Street. 10.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk on "Basketball" by Frank Keaney, coach of Rhode Island State College. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

Bar Pushes Move For Disbarment Of Judge Stone

The Boston Bar Association today began presentation of its case against Judge Arthur P. Stone, senior justice of the Cambridge District Court, in a hearing before Judge Stanley E. Qua of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The association seeks Judge Stone's disbarment on the grounds that he "did knowingly, willfully and fraudulently misappropriate certain funds intrusted to his care."

Attorney Clifford S. Lyon, special prosecutor assigned by the Supreme Court to direct the proceedings, opened the hearing this morning. He gave a summation of the case, including the protests by the Bar Association of Judge Stone's actions as administrator of the estate of Dr. Genevieve Clarke of Cambridge, and his dealings with Dr. Inez Clarke, her sister and sole legatee.

Fight Started in 1932

Protests against Judge Stone's continuance on the bench first arose in 1932, when Judge Collen C. Campbell of Middlesex Probate Court in a report held him accountable for misappropriation of funds to the amount of $12,912, plus $1500 interest and $1814 in counsel fees. In his report Judge Campbell stated that "Stone conducted this estate for his personal benefit and profit and not for the benefit of the estate."

In the same year impeachment processes were brought against Judge Stone in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. The House of Representatives voted to oust him by a margin of 55 votes, but the Senate by a vote of 25 to 12, refused to remove him from the bench.

Legislature Caused Delay

Proceedings before the House and Senate were characterized at the time as highly sensational. The Senate's refusal to approve the disbarment resolution was followed by a long period of inactivity in the case, because of the inability to decide which of the various bar associations should begin proceedings in the Supreme Court.

The case was finally taken by the Boston Bar Association, and Attorney Lyon appointed to handle it. Mr. Lyon, a member of the Massachusetts Bar since 1915, has served as assistant district attorney of Hampden County from 1926 to 1930. For six years he conducted a criminal law course in Northeastern's Springfield law school branch.

Judge Stone will be represented by Judge John M. Maloney of Ayer.

Dr. Smith to Address Westfield High School

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17 (AP)—Dr. Payson C. Smith, former state commissioner of education, will be guest speaker at graduation exercises at Westfield High School in June, Principal Thomas J. Abernethy announced today.

Mr. Abernethy said the invitation had been extended prior to the ousting of Dr. Smith from the state post.

Cut in Maine Highway Program Forecast as U. S. Aid Dwindles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 17—A decided retrenchment in highway construction and improvement during the fiscal year 1936-37 in Maine may be necessary if the Federal Bureau of Roads holds to its indicated program for this year. The Federal Bureau has indicated that it will make no allocations of federal money during the present year.

The reason assigned for this decision is that there is so much of the work which was provided for under the joint Federal-State funds arrangement for the year 1935, unfinished at the close of the year, that the completion of this would be regarded as the 1936 program. This would, obviously, reduce the road expenditures of the Federal Government by many millions during the present year, as the money to complete unfinished projects of last year has already been provided and charged off as spent in 1935.

Maine, as well as other states, has mapped out a program of road work for the coming year which calls for federal aid—jobs where the necessary financing is provided by the State matching federal money; that is, if a particular job is to cost $300,000 the Federal Government puts in $150,000 and the State the same sum. It was to provide funds for matching federal money that the voters of the State last September authorized the issuance of $2,000,000 in additional highway bonds.

In the event that the fededal bureau holds fast to this ruling it is clear that there will be nothing to match, so that the program now planned and which it was expected would be started immediately after July 1, next, will be held up for at least a year.

Kennebec Ice Crop Of 1,500,000 Tons In 1896 Shrinks to 4000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDINER, Maine, Feb. 17—Although the ice-cutting business on the Kennebec River has dwindled to a mere shadow of its former glory, the ice itself still retains all the crystal clearness and solidity which made it famous 60 years ago, and a yearly harvest of 4000 tons is carried on by the one remaining ice company here, the S. W. Talbot Company.

In the memories of the older citizens however, the present is in striking contrast to the heyday of the industry on the Kennebec at Gardiner, when a number of citizens amassed fortunes selling the congealed water of the river to heat-oppressed inhabitants of the larger cities along the Atlantic coast.

In 1896, with 1,500,000 tons of ice stored in what were said to be the largest ice houses in the world lining the shores, Gardiner was recognized as the center of that important industry.

Shortly after the turn of the century, cold storage plants came into use, and the giant ice business which provided employment to thousands of men and horses all up and down the Kennebec Valley began to melt away. Electric refrigeration dealt the final blow and now only a vestige of the industry remains.

Gangster Gunner Killed

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—Jack McGurn, former Capone gangster, early this morning was shot in much the same fashion as seven George "Bugs" Moran gangsters who died seven years ago in the St. Valentine's Day massacre for which McGurn was later tried and acquitted.

Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
RICHMOND, VA.

Books Worth Reading

THE LORENZO BUNCH by Booth Tarkington. GOLD IN YOUR BACKYARD by David Gross. THE SOUND WAGON by T. S. Stribling

PATAPAR

Foods wrapped in PATAPAR keep fresh in refrigerator. DISH CLOTH. TABLE CLOTH. For wrapping picnic and School lunches, and many other uses.

GOOD NEWS for HOME LOVERS
Our
Mid-winter Sale
of
Quality Furniture
NOW ON!
Furnishing VIRGINIA Homes—46 Years
Sydnor & Hundley
108 E. Grace Richmond, Va.

Shop at
Firestone
for
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
Robes, Heaters and Radios
Complete Car Service and Auto Supply Department
Firestone
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Broad at Lombardy Dial 54301
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FEBRUARY SALE OF BARGAINS!
Deep REDUCTIONS in
MEN'S COATS, SUITS and FURNISHINGS
VISIT Our
WOMEN'S SPORT DEPT.
Jacobs & Levy
705 EAST BROAD STREET
RICHMOND, VA.

O'Connor Denies Coughlin Charge Of Choking Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Hostility between the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and Representative John J. O'Connor (D), of New York, flared suddenly yesterday when the Detroit radio priest called Mr. O'Connor a "servant of the money changers" while the New Yorker replied that the clergyman was a "disgrace" to the church.

At issue was the Frazier-Lemke bill to issue up to $3,000,000,000 in new money and use it to refinance farm mortgages at easier terms.

The priest, demanding the passage of the bill, accused Mr. O'Connor of trying to intimidate legislators into taking their names off a petition which is being circulated in an effort to force a vote on the measure.

Says He Chokes Measure

As chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee, Mr. O'Connor had a "strangle hold" on the measure, the clergyman said. He called on President Roosevelt to "order" Mr. O'Connor to release the "strangle hold." He declared that Mr. O'Connor not only should be removed from the committee chairmanship but "should resign his seat in Congress."

Mr. O'Connor was sitting by his radio, listening in. When the address was over, he seized paper and pencil and wrote a telegram to the priest, in which he said:

"Just heard your libelous radio rambling. The truth is not in you.

Disgrace to Church

"You are a disgrace to my church or any other church and especially to the citizenship of America which you recently embraced."

The House leadership is bitterly opposed to the Frazier-Lemke bill. It's backers' attempts to obtain a vote have developed into a see-saw struggle.

With 218 signatures necessary to force the bill out of committee to the floor, they have at times approached within three or that number, only to lose some strength as legislators removed their names. Last reports said the number was well over 200.

Radio Priest Demands Support of Farm Bill

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin demands President Roosevelt "either sponsor openly the Frazier-Lemke farm bill or accept responsibility for its committee death sentence."

In his weekly radio address, the clergyman asserted that Mr. Roosevelt had agreed in a conference with farm leaders in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1932 to support the bill, but charged that it is being "assassinated by the gag-rule of Roosevelt Administration."

"I am in favor of the Frazier-Lemke bill and so are millions of members of the National Union for Social Justice because it is a wedge driven into the money changers you have consistently supported," the priest said in "an appeal to the President of the United States."

"Instead of assisting the debt-stricken farmers of this nation, Mr. President, you adopted the policy of borrowing fictitious money from the Federal Reserve bankers with which to pay the farmers of America for destroying their crops," he said, "money which we American citizens must pay back, not by creating it, but by working for it—pay back at interest through the process of an invisible tax placed against every crust we eat, against every rag we wear."

New Deal Critics Warned

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—In a sharp counter-attack against New Deal critics, the Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic University of America, says that unless President Roosevelt is re-elected there will ensue "another orgy of excessive capital investment" and soon "an incomparably more devastating" depression.

Crowd Throngs Polish Liner On Visit to Boston

The second Polish passenger vessel ever to visit Boston, the new motor liner Pilsudski, was crowded with visitors yesterday as more than 10,000 persons swarmed Commonwealth Pier and a majority of them paid 50 cents each to go over the liner. Funds raised were donated to the Polish-American war veterans.

Extra police were called out at one point during the day to handle the crowds, some of whom demanded a return of their money when officers of the Pilsudski announced the restriction of the number who could come aboard.

The Pilsudski is 514 feet long, has a 72-foot beam, a displacement of 16,000 tons and a normal speed of 18 knots. The first vessel to be built by Poland since that country regained her independence, the Pilsudski was built by a barter with Italy. She carries 800 passengers.

Also calling at Boston yesterday were the Italian liner Vulcania and the White Star liner Samaria. A flag of the port of Boston was presented to Captain Roberto Stuparich, commander of the Vulvania, by Boston port officials as a recognition of the line's practice of having its vessels call here on westbound voyages.

Loss of Waterfowl From Oil Pollution Starts Investigation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Representative Charles L. Gifford of Massachusetts said today he had been advised by Maj.-Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of army engineers, that an investigation had been ordered in connection with the loss of waterfowl off Martha's Vineyard because of oil pollution.

Representative Gifford has protested vigorously to the War Department against what he says has been repeated violation of the oil pollution act with consequent havoc to the waterfowl at the Vineyard.

General Markham said he had directed the division engineer at New York to make an investigation.

Policemen Scatter Grain For Hungry Wild Birds

WARWICK, R. I., Feb. 17 (AP)—After residents yesterday notified police that thousands of wild birds were starving because of snow-covered fields, City Council President Robert McAllister donated 600 pounds of grain. The feed was spread by patrolmen.

Hiram Percy Maxim

Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor of the Maxim silencer for explosive weapons and internationally known as an astronomy, radio, and aviation expert, was en route to the West Coast when he passed on today, it was learned here from his home in Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Maxim was the man who quieted the roar of Diesel engines, perfected the automobile exhaust muffler and developed a room silencer to keep out extraneous street noises.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, Sept. 2, 1869, Mr. Maxim came from a family of inventors. His father, Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, who became a British subject, was the inventor of the Maxim machine gun. His nephew, Hudson Maxim, was the discoverer of smokeless powder and invention of Maximite, a powerful explosive.

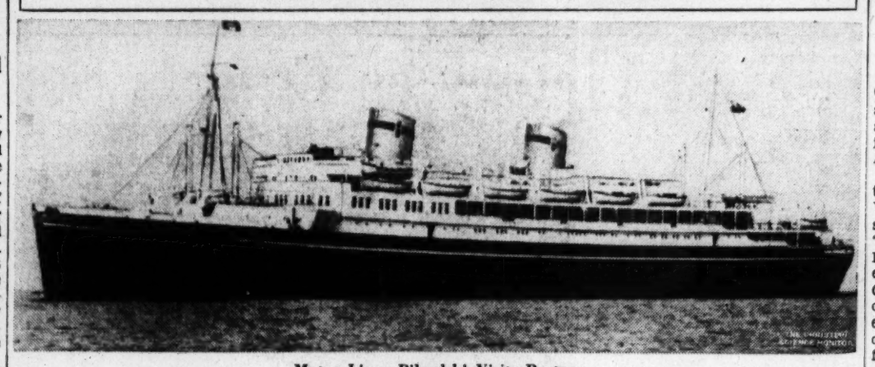
Mr. Maxim was a pioneer in the field of radio communication and maintained, that as he felt intelligent beings probably existed on Mars, it was probable that interstellar radio communication would be possible within 25 years. These views are expressed in his book "Life's Place in the Cosmos."

Although he began to manufacture silencers for guns in 1909 he discontinued their manufacture in 1930 because of the common impression that they aggravated crime conditions.

He was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1886 and was the youngest member of his class when he entered the institute.

Mr. Maxim was president of the American Radio Relay League, and the International Amateur Radio Union. Amateur photography was one of his hobbies. He organized the Amateur Cinema League in 1926. As an aviation expert he was president of the Aviation Commission of Hartford from 1922 to 1933.

Pride of Polish Merchant Marine



Motor Liner Pilsudski Visits Boston

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Al Pearce and His Gang: variety program	"Toy Band": juvenile period	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Brad and Helen Pent		Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Three Smiles," vocal trio	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"McCoy-Mendel Agency": sk.
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	The Evening Tattler	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	"Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie"	News; "Musical Turns," records; Top Hatters: orch.	"Washington Back Stage"	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs		"Musicalities": variety	Report; "Vanished Voices": dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	**Readings from Kipling**	Radio Rendezvous: interview	
7:00	Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15	"Captain Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After Dinner Revue: soloist	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Radio and School Institute
7:45	Lois Ravel, songs; orchestra	Musical Moments: recording	**Boake Carter, commentator**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	**"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy; orchestra**	**Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra**	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; vocals	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15				The Crusaders; speaker
8:30	Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; soloists; orchestra	**Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra**	"Pick and Pat," blackface sketches; speakers; orch.	"The Witch's Tale": network dramatic sketch
8:45				
9:00	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Radio Theater: starring Wallace Beery, in "The Old Soak"; other players; concert orchestra	Excerpts from Act 1 of "Pilate's Daughter"
9:15				
9:30	'Tale of Today": serial drama with Joan Blaine	Grace Moore, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra		Hugo Mariani's Orchestra
9:45				Yankee News Service
10:00	**Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy; soloists; orchestra**	**Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orchestra**	Recital by male chorus; vocal soloist	Wayne King and his dance orchestra; soloist
10:15				
10:30	Russ Morgan and his orchestra; soloists	**National Forum: talk, Senator James F. Byrnes, S. C.**	Dramatizations of the news; Spotlight Revue: variety	Hod Williams's Orchestra; Interview of David Lawrence
10:45				
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:15	"Ink Spots": Negro quartet	Sports review; records	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble's Orchestra	**Magnolia Blossoms: Fisk Jubilee Singers**	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
11:45	Ray Noble's Orchestra		Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
1:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "Alice Through the Looking Glass."
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music program.
3:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress music.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": address, Senator Peter G. Gerry, Rhode Island.
7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: speaker.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenchen's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencher Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:00 WAAB, "The Sorcerer" (Gilbert and Sullivan), Peabody House Operetta Company.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Kitty Carlisle, guest soloist.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop—The Voice of the People," sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Jumbo," from the Hippodrome Theater; soloists; sketches; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Detroit hockey game, Boston.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Parties at Pickfair"; from home of Mary Pickford.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Behind the Microphone

Time signals from Arlington, a feature that has been missing from radio for some years, were received today by the National Broadcasting Company. These signals of course come from the Naval Observatory, the official timekeeper of the United States. The naval transmitting station is keyed directly by the master clock at the Naval Observatory. The impulse then goes out over the air for ships at sea to set their own chronometers.

At the same time the master clock operates telegraph circuits which distribute the signals to the hosts of time pieces serviced by the telegraph companies marked "Naval Observatory" time that one sees in telegraph offices, radio stations, business houses, factories and what not where time is an essential element in the maintenance of business.

The inception again of time signals on the NBS network had the engineering staffs of various stations frankly surprised—for time signals on these stations were discarded for their "inaccuracy"—in fractions of seconds to be sure, but nevertheless for not being exactly the same as was heard in Arlington.

* * *

For engineers figure that the "lag" due to the resistance of wire circuits and relays along the way is as much as half a second in some instances. And a half a second in split seconds of time for accurate settings is an "eternity." Listeners who have chanced to tune in between two stations on the same network radiocasting the same program have heard the effect that time lag has upon transmitted programs. An echo or "hall" effect is heard. The effect is often noticeable between WBZ and KDKA, which are on adjoining channels.

* * *

The echo effect is heard not because the energy from one station antenna is slower than the other but is caused by the rather slight difference in time caused by the "delay" in the land lines connecting these two stations. Radio, in other words, travels at a speed of 186,000 miles a second, which makes the difference by radio so slight as to be unnoticeable. But the difference in land miles in the wires connecting New York to Pittsburgh and New York to Boston is enough to cause the effect of double speech or of speech that is so close together on one's set that it seems to have "width."

* * *

Those "beep" time signals that one hears every hour on a radio station's programs are usually local oscillators actuated by a studio clock which in turn is serviced by a telegraph company. But once again the land line lag between Washington and Boston is considerable. As much as a half-second difference may result between the original stroke in Washington and the impulse here in Boston.

The most accurate method of receiving time signals is for a station to operate its own radio receiver tuned directly to the Arlington transmitter. Then as each tick of the master clock actuated the Arlington key this energy traveling with the speed of light would also key the time oscillator of the local station. Thus would we have a minimum time transference between Washington and Boston and a more "correct" time signal.

* * *

Minstrelsy

Minstrelsy—a fast vanishing art—is being upheld by one half of America's most noted vaudeville teams—Gus Van of Van and Schenck. He is the interlocutor of the Greater Minstrels heard tonight at 9 p. m. over WBZ. Van and Schenck used to open their act with "St. Louis Blues," which many other acts used as a "sure fire" closer. After that they would switch to their own stuff. "Pastifazoola" is one of the numbers that we remember them by particularly. They did it on a "night before the holiday" late evening show often run by Boston theaters.

Gus Van was born in Brooklyn. He began singing in a small Brooklyn café. Mae West's father introduced him to Joe Schenck. They formed both a baseball diamond and theatrical partnership. Schenck was a pitcher, Van was a catcher. A Brooklyn transit company hired them as conductor and motorman, so they could play on the company's baseball team.

In 1909 Van and Schenck split and each joined a vaudeville trio. They were back together again a year later and remained in partnership for years. Their first "big pay" was $200 a week at the Majestic Theater, Chicago, in 1911. They starred in such shows as "Century Girl," "Miss 1917," "Follies of 1918-19-21-22," "Nifties of 1923," and were starred in the movie "They Learned About Women."

Meanwhile, Van and Schenck had made their radio debut over KDKA in 1921. Later they signed for one of the first sponsored programs at an astounding fee of $1500 for 15 minutes. Then in 1930 the passing of Schenck dissolved the famous partnership and it wasn't until 1931 that Gus Van returned to the air and stage as a "single." He became interlocutor of the radio minstrel show in November, 1935.

A. D. H.

Attendance at Library Marks Drop in Idleness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., Feb. 17—Gone are the days when the local library was crowded to the point of discomfort with unemployed men seeking to while away the long hours reading. Miss Edith Barber, librarian, reports that she no longer is confronted with the overcrowding experienced in 1932 and 1933.

The circulation of books, too, has dropped 10,000 from the 1932 and 1933 figures, an indication the erstwhile readers have found employment for their formerly idle hours.

Driving Shaft Is Only One Inch Long For Rear-Motored Maine Automobile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, Feb. 17—Eugene J. Rier and Otis McCaslin Jr. of this place have just completed what is thought to be the first streamlined motorcar, with a rear engine drive, ever built in Maine. The car was designed by Rier and was only four weeks in the building, only spare time being used from Rier's regular employment in a local garage.

The car is constructed of spruce and yellow birch strips. The body was first covered with rain-proof rubber cloth, over which a light canvas was spread and glue-sized. After this was painted, it became almost as hard as tin.

The snappy looking vehicle has a Chevrolet chassis with a Pontiac front end and a Willys-Knight rear end. The motor is a Chevrolet of 1928 vintage which drives the car at 75 miles an hour. The engine is located in the rear end and is full floating, fastened to the frame in just one place, to the real axle. The driving shaft in only one inch long.

The driver sits at the front and the engine is started and controlled from that point the same as in any car. The radiator is in front of the engine about four inches from the rear seat and has an air scoop from its lower part to keep it cool.

The car weighs 1400 pounds and, because of its lightness, has a remarkable pickup.

Funds Voted for Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 17—An order approving a bond issue of $75,000 to finance building of a soldiers' memorial building, was approved by the Board of Aldermen here. A special memorial fund of $45,728, already accumulated, with a federal grant of $97,000 and the proceeds of the bond issue will make a total of more than $200,000 available.

Pressing Trousers Made a Manly Art By School Equipped With Flatirons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 17—If trousers of New Hampshire's stalwart rural men do not possess a crease as sharp as a battleship's prow, it will not be the fault of a new school just launched by the extension service of the University of New Hampshire.

To the schools have been invited men, boys and women. All who attend are expected to teach the art to at least two others. Each school will be equipped with pans of water, ironing boards and irons. Women who attend are asked to bring a pair of trousers, and men are asked to bring a pair in addition to the ones they wear.

One of the aims of the scheme is to see that the men learn to press their own trousers, and—more than that—practice the lesson.

To women whose menfolk do not attend, however, it is suggested that they pass the training along to the men and boys in their homes.

Out of approximately 1000 New Hampshire rural women who were queried on the subject recently, about 850 said that they had the job of keeping trousers pressed. With few exceptions they acknowledged that they really did not know how to do it easily or well.

Yale Celebrates 'Lit' Centenary And Alumni Reunion on 22d

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17 (AP)—Contributions made by former student editors of the Yale Literary Magazine who have become famous in various fields, will be on view at the university library Saturday, Feb. 22, when the student monthly celebrates its one hundredth anniversary.

Claiming the honor of being the oldest student publication as well as the oldest monthly magazine in the country, the "Lit" will open its exhibition in connection with the annual alumni university day.

On the same day the magazine will publish its centennial issue with articles written especially for it by former editors and contributors, including Sinclair Lewis, Thornton Wilder, Stephen Vincent Benet and William Lyon Phelps.

The "Lit" was founded in February, 1836, by a group of five men, one of whom, William M. Evarts, later became Secretary of State under President Hayes. It has been published continuously ever since, although its editors left college to fight in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the World War.

Brandeis Picks Secretary

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 17 (AP)—Willard Hurst, Rockford, who was graduated from the Harvard Law School last June, announced he would become secretary to Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court at the beginning of the next term.

Boston Art Lovers Soon to See Collection of van Gogh Works

Paintings and drawings by Vincent van Gogh which have just had a spectacular showing in New York and in Philadelphia will be exhibited at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, from Feb. 19 through Mar. 15.

More than 100,000 people visited the Museum of Modern Art, New York, when this group of works was shown there from Nov. 5 to Jan. 5. "The question is," said Walter Pach, referring to the New York exhibition, in his recent book on van Gogh, "when to go: at what hour one can escape the crowds which, even in those big galleries, prevent one from seeing the pictures." Going from New York to Philadelphia the group, which consists of two collections from Holland, attracted in that city also record-breaking crowds.

In addition to the two collections, one that of the Kroeller-Mueller Foundation—the largest collection of van Gogh's work in the world—and the other that of the artist's nephew, V. W. van Gogh of Amsterdam, there will be loans from public and private collections in the United States. Recently brought to Boston by truck, in a 16-hour nonstop drive, and escorted by Hanford Story, registrar of the museum, the group represents an impressive financial sum. The works from Holland alone are insured for $1,000,000.

Described as one of the most intense artists who ever lived, van Gogh packed his entire artistic career into 10 years, the period between discovering his métier, at the age of 28, and his passing at the age of 37. Born in Holland in 1853, the son of a Protestant minister, he spent a stormy youth trying to find his true creative outlet. He took up art dealing in The Hague, London and Paris, social service in England, theological training at Amsterdam, and spent two years full of hardship in the Belgian coal district of the Borinage. Starting to draw in the Borinage, he eventually arrived at Arles, where most of his best work was produced, within a space of two years. His decade of art altogether has given us 741 paintings and 829 drawings and water colors. As his Dutch compatriot Rembrandt was the first and greatest romantic artist in the seventeenth century, so van Gogh became outstanding for his examples of this style in the nineteenth century.

Tax Cut Advised For Employers In Proportion to Jobs

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 17 (AP)—Frank E. Vanderhoef, who calls himself the originator of the NRA, said today he would seek election to the national House of Representatives in an effort to get congressional approval of his latest proposal to restore prosperity—the Vanderhoef self-tax reducing re-employment plan.

Announcing that he would run as an independent candidate in the fourth Connecticut district, Mr. Vanderhoef said:

For Office

"I have been, in effect, a legislator since 1931. Now I think it is time for me to get the job officially. I will run for Congress on an independent platform and, if elected, will go to Washington with the express purpose of putting into operation my plan for the restoration of prosperity through the Vanderhoef self-tax-reducing re-employment plan."

Mr. Vanderhoef said his plan "even now is being studied by the Administration." A former advertising man and publisher, he averred that he submitted his NRA proposal to a group which included Herbert Hoover, then President, and President Roosevelt while the latter was Governor of New York.

Prosperity Intent

Mr. Roosevelt, he said, wrote him at the time that he would give the plan "every consideration." He quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying in a subsequent letter that he had not "lost sight of your plan to restore prosperity." He contended that after his NRA plan was put into effect it was subjected to "distortions."

Briefly, his self-tax reducing re-employment plan proposes that the taxes paid by employers be reduced as they increase their number of employees. In other words, the more men they employ, the smaller will be the taxes the employers will have to pay.

Mr. Vanderhoef is a native of New York City. His father, Frank Fowler Vanderhoef, was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His grandfather, Edward A. Vanderhoef, was associated with a Wall Street investment banking firm.

The fourth district is now represented by the veteran Republican, Schuyler Merritt.

Liberty League Secures Harvard Student Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 17—The American Liberty League is drumming up members, it was learned here today, by the use of a plan bordering on the round-robin idea. Here is how it works:

Calendars are sent to persons who request them, with compliments of Irenée du Pont. Attached to the calendar is a circular, asking for names of 12 persons who would be interested in receiving a calendar and weekly literature from the American Liberty League. It also asks for $2.50 to cover cost of postage placed on literature. Latest reports from Harvard University disclose that more than 2000 new members, or one fifth the enrolled students, have been acquired by the plan within the past week and a half.

Roosevelt 'Defeated' For Re-election By Williams' Debaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 17—Franklin D. Roosevelt was rejected for re-election last week by a 28 to 20 vote of the Mark Hopkins Log, debating organization of Williams College, after two hours of debate in which Francis B. Sayre Jr., son of the Assistant Secretary of State, figured prominently for the Democrats.

The Republicans, led by Gerald H. Phipps of Denver, son of former Senator Phipps, hammered away at the alphabetical measures.

The question was, "Shall Roosevelt Be Re-elected?"

In 1932 President Roosevelt, then a candidate, and former Gov. Joseph B. Ely came to Williamstown. As they drove through the campus, Mr. Ely, a Williams graduate, stood up and called for cheers for the next President.

"Hoover, Hoover," came the shouted response.

"No, I said the next President," cried Mr. Ely.

"Boo," was the response.

So aroused were the campus Democrats that an apology was later obtained and sent to Mr. Ely.

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Abandoning of Housing Plan By Government Is Assailed

State House Hearings

The federal "change of mind" on the proposed South Boston housing project recently abandoned, has resulted in "thousands of empty tenements and stores," Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston declared today, before the legislative committee on municipal finance.

The Senator was appearing in favor of his bill to allow municipalities to finance or assist in financing Government housing projects. He insisted, "I want to make it possible for cities and towns to do this work so that we can bring people back to these districts."

His measure, however, was opposed strongly by Claude Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who declared the organization's opposition "is based upon the belief that the effort to improve housing conditions by governmental financing is largely experimental and there seems to be a lack of consistency in the plans outlined by the Federal Government.

"It appears hazardous to place our municipalities under an additional burden of debt to assist in carrying out these poorly conceived plans. There is no assurance that housing projects will be self-supporting. In fact, there is a great danger that they will result in losses, which will have to be met by taxpayers."

He insisted that until more rational programs for self-sustaining housing developments have been developed, it would be prudent and to the interest of the public at large for Massachusetts municipalities to stay out of them.

* * *

Burke Is Opposed

State Senator Thomas A. Burke, who has figured in two recent incidents of denying the floor at legislative hearings to Communists, himself was asked to forgo completing his remarks before the legislative committee on power and light today. As a result the committee hearing was thrown into an uproar and one member resigned in a huff. Senator Burke appeared to speak in favor of his bill for simplifying municipal ownership of light plants.

Among other things he charged members of the committee with being in the employment of utilities, and said the Public Utilities Commission let utilities mulct the public. His remarks continued for about an hour and a half. Suddenly Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, chairman of the committee, interrupted. "How long," he asked, "do you intend to talk?"

"I don't know," answered Senator Burke, apparently seeking to bait the committee much as he himself had baited Communists who appeared before the committee on constitutional law, of which he is chairman.

"A score of persons are waiting to be heard," Senator Goodwin explained.

"Will you," demanded Senator Burke, "take the responsibility for denying the floor to a representative of the people?"

"No," answered Senator Goodwin.

Senator Burke then resumed his remarks and seemed to be repeating himself.

After 30 minutes had passed, Representative John T. Comerford of Brookline, grew restive and asked Senator Burke to stop. Senator Burke repeated his question about taking the responsibility and Representative Comerford assured him he stood ready to assume the blame, if any.

Senator Burke left, flinging back: "Mr. Comerford is owned body and soul by the utilities."

In the hallway Senator Burke met Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford, a committee member who had been absent during the proceedings. Senator Casey took his place at the committee table and asked to hear Senator Burke complete his remarks. Chairman Goodwin refused, and Senator Casey left the room saying he would resign from the committee.

In the corridor both Senator Burke and Senator Casey met and seemed to be in high spirits at having to some extent disconcerted the committee.

* * *

Opposes Curley

Mrs. Hannah Connors, representing the Massachusetts Home Owners Association, led the opposition to Governor Curley's annual message recommendation that cities and towns be authorized to raise and appropriate money for use by local housing authorities to operate slum clearance and housing projects.

In her usual desk-banging manner, Mrs. Connors said: "The man on welfare can't get an apartment in one of these proposed houses. What they are trying to do is to obtain control of real estate. That was the first step taken in Russia." She also claimed the South Boston and other housing projects are unconstitutional.

* * *

Courteous Senator

Senator Cornelius Haley of Rowley, the ever-courteous chairman of the state administration committee, was praised today for the courtesy of both him and his committee. The extender of praise was Representative Thomas A. Delmore of Lowell, appearing to favor his bill for a division of police training in the state department of education.

Representative Delmore thanked the committee for its past action in reporting favorably a similar bill last year and expressed appreciation for the courtesy the committee always extended to various speakers.

* * *

Utility Battle

Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown attorney who has been hounding the utility interests for several years, seeking stronger regulation, is on the warpath against the proposed sliding scale rate-making system.

Today he revealed that he will attack the proposal on the grounds that it is "unconstitutional," when the hearing is held on March 2 by the power and light committee. He declared he is ready with a fact-bolstered attack. Everything considered, with the sliding scale commission preparing for a strong battle, the hearing undoubtedly will be one of the most exciting of the year.

Mr. Marshall contends the sliding scale proposition is more or less a campaign "build-up" for Governor Curley.

* * *

Women Jurors

Advocating legislation making women liable for jury service in Massachusetts, Representative John B. Wenzler of South Boston today argued that women are better qualified than men in many ways to serve on juries. He told the judiciary committee, hearing the bill, women are more discerning in deciding whether a witness is telling the truth.

Volunteer Scout Leaders Hold Fellowship Meeting

Climaxing the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America, a fellowship meeting was held last night in Faneuil Hall, with three clergymen addressing the Scouters of the Boston Council, Inc.

Speakers included the Rev. Henry McF. B. Ogilby (Episcopal) of the Church of Our Savior, Brookline, Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz of the Congregational Temple Mishkan Tefila, Roxbury, and the Rev. Frederick J. Allchin (Roman Catholic) of St. Mary's Church, Charlestown. The gathering comprised volunteer leaders of the Boston Council, numbering more than 1200 men.

College Gets Library Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—The Mary Reed Library at the University of Denver has just been given $25,000 by an anonymous donor for the purpose of opening the Renaissance Room, planned when the building was erected, especially for a leisure time reading room. The money is to be used to buy new books and to pay a trained librarian, who will also act as readers' advisor.

Little Maine Town Proud of Place in U. S. History

Federal Government's 'The American Guide' to include the Alfred mansion of John Holmes who played an important part in establishing the boundary line between the United States and New Brunswick.

The John Holmes Mansion in Alfred, Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine, Feb. 17—Through Colonial portals of a house which helped make nineteenth century history in this Down East county village today entered twentieth century inquisitiveness, as federal surveyors and photographers set up instruments and cameras in the carefully preserved John Holmes mansion.

It is a part of the Federal Government's ambitious project to write a new kind of history of America. Throughout the 48 states and in New York City, some 4500 authors and research workers are now gathering material for publication in "The American Guide."

Interesting Data

This work—intended for use by scholars, business men and principally the great American caravan of tourists—will detail interesting data about the various historical places, topography, flora and fauna, educational facilities, Indian tribes and practically everything else of interest in any of the states.

The John Holmes mansion is one of the historically interesting buildings in Maine to be included in this guidebook. Built, according to Dr. Usher Parsons' history of Alfred, in 1802, it still stands as a sturdy landmark, with its two-story pillars and roof-railing adorned with wrought-iron bows and arrows.

Reputedly of Indian descent, according to natives of Alfred, Mr. Holmes placed bows and arrows in the railing atop his verandah, head down, to denote his friendliness toward the red men of Massabesic, for up to 1794, Alfred had been only an Indian settlement.

Drew Boundary

The house gains historical associations because of builder Holmes who came into national prominence in 1816 by virtue of his appointment by President Madison as a commissioner to draw the eastern boundary between the United States and New Brunswisk through the islands of Passamaquoddy Bay.

When in 1818 the movement began which resulted in Maine's becoming an independent state, John Holmes was active in its support. In 1820 he was rewarded for his efforts and elected to Congress, a position which he held for 11 years.

His trips from Alfred to Washington and back were made by stagecoach, and it is still told in Alfred how the arrivals and departures of the Holmes family with their retinue of servants were big events in the otherwise quiet life of the tiny community.

Testing to Begin On Material For Big Quoddy Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, Feb. 17—Construction operations on the Passamaquoddy project call for testing the chemical action of salt water upon cement, metals and minerals. Thus a large force of government workers is busy on the property of the MacNichol Packing Company at Wharf No. 1, Deep Cove, preparing for testing operations.

Invitations for bids for several pieces of machinery to be used for heavy construction indicate that the engineers are making all plans for carrying the job through to completion as Col. Philip B. Fleming has stated.

For wharf and dock construction, a pile driver designed for heavy work will be purchased by the Government shortly. That this machine is intended for use along the shores and sites of the dams is indicated in the requirement that the machine is to be used afloat. The floating pile driver will be mounted on either a steel or wood hull and will be used largely for driving and partly for extracting wood and steel piles in the construction of trestles, coffer dams, and other general construction work.

In addition to the pile driver, 10 large dump trucks are needed. These are to be of four-cubic-yard capacity and will be used for hauling rock and gravel.

For general construction operations, 12 paving breakers and eight steel spades for use with the paving breakers are needed, also four rock drills. Two blast-hole drilling machines will be purchased. These must be capable of drilling a six-inch hole to a depth of not less than 125 feet.

Troopers Brave Drifts To Take Food to Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 17—Four state troopers yesterday plodded through two miles of drifted snow to take food to pheasants and partridges in need because of the heavy snow. Cracked corn, dried bread, and other foods were distributed in bird covers two miles from the Laurel Park barracks. The state patrolmen, led by Sergt. Francis McDonnell, volunteered for the task during their time off duty.

What's Going On in the Arts

Jan Smeterlin

BEFORE a large audience which applauded him with exceptional warmth, Jan Smeterlin played the piano in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. His recent appearance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra evidently has increased his public. This is gratifying, for he is one of the foremost living exponents of pianism.

His program consisted of Beethoven's Sonata in G major, op. 79; Bach's Choral Prelude "Awake, the Voice Commands," in Busoni's transcription; Brahms's Paganini Variations; Ravel's "Valses nobles et sentimentales"; Albeniz's "El Albaicin," from "Iberia," and a Chopin group.

Mr. Smeterlin displayed again his superb technique, his exquisite tone, his graceful phrasing, his rhythmic vitality, his sense of style, his individual approach to the music in hand. He is truly a re-creator.

Yet with all these virtues, something was wanting in his concert Saturday. A glance at the program will reveal what it was. As a whole the list was too much restricted to the manifestation of pianistic qualities. There was in it not enough emotional depth.

The Beethoven, though a comparatively late work, was written in one of its composer's moments of relaxation. It is deft and engaging, but by no means profound. The Brahms Variations, brilliant as they are, are interesting chiefly for technical reasons. The pianist treated the Bach item in a reflective mood. Ravel and Albeniz are hardly soul-stirring, and Chopin, the embodiment of lyric poetry, cannot be accused of over-virility or of too great intellectual vigor.

Thus the program on the whole was designed to appeal to students of the piano, rather than to plumb musical depths. Within this limitation, it was thoroughly enjoyable.

L. A. S.

Handel and Haydn Society

FOR its midseason concert the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor, presented a Wagner program in Symphony Hall last night, assisted by Edith Mason, soprano; Richard Crooks, tenor, and James R. Houghton, baritone. The instrumental background was supplied by the Boston Orchestral Society. Items of the program were the Prelude to Act III, Bridal Chorus and Love Duet, Elsa's Dream and "In fernem Land," all from "Lohengrin"; "Flying Dutchman" Overture; "Parsifal" Grail music; "Dich, theure Halle" from "Tannhauser"; the "Tristan" prelude; the Chorale, Prize Song and Finale from "Die Meistersinger," and "Träume."

From a choral standpoint, this was one of the most interesting programs recently attempted by this society. The voices were well blended and well balanced. Nuance was nicely observed and in the Grail music the quality of tone was excellent, with crescendos well built and fortissimos evenly sustained. A program such as this is sometimes necessary for the purpose of revealing such forward strides as the Handel and Haydn Society may accomplish from year to year.

A Boston public has not heard Mme. Mason in some time, and last night she seemed to have gained in musical stature. With the exception of a momentary lapse in the opening duet with Mr. Crooks, her work throughout the evening well deserved the plaudits bestowed upon her.

Mr. Crooks has developed a brilliant tone, essential to the opera singer but not so continuously pleasant on the concert platform. Last night, however, his performance of "Träume" revealed the fact that he had not entirely forgotten the effectiveness of planissimos and the occasional use of half voice. The song won him an ovation.

Mr. Houghton's share of the program was not extensive, but his fine voice was used to excellent advantage. The orchestra was for the most part adequate, although it was asking a good deal of it to perform the Prelude to "Tristan" with anything approaching the necessary finesse. A fair sized and enthusiastic audience was present.

G. M. S.

The Dance—Local Talent

ADOLPHE ROBICHEAU, French-American dancer, assisted by Grace Gerould, ballerina, and a group of men and women dancers, presented a Programme de Danse (of French Sources) at the Repertory Theater on Saturday evening. Like the dishes on some French menus that turn out to be the old standbys without even a sauce piquante for Gallic flavor, the dances were French in name only.

Thus, the "Fantasie Acadienne" (a duo) was a commonplace vaudeville skit; "Valse (La Veuve Joyeuse" and "L'Amour de l'Apache" (Mr. Robicheau and Miss Gerould), night-club adagios far below standard in execution; "Oublié à la Bastille (Le Quatorze Juillet)" a familiar modernistic writhing with chains, an étude in plastique superimposed on ballet training; and "Reflets dans l'Eau" (Robicheau and group) a weak dilution of the Humphrey-Weidman "Water Study." The group's "Danse Paysanne (Canadienne)" was not up to the ordinary folk dance society's rendering of a simple folk dance.

The most original and refreshing composition in the lot was the "Horizontal et Vertical," designed by Mr. Robicheau and danced by Sondra Aroff and Mae Thibeau. Here the humor lay in the actual dance movement, re-enforced by the horizontal stripes in the one costume and the vertical in the other. It shows promise of humorous and dance development in Mr. Robicheau's work.

But Mr. Robicheau's solo "Hobo (American Burlesque)" is a character dance of straight pantomime minus dance quality. The "Esquisse Javanaise" (Robicheau and group) supports once again the contention that after Shan-Kar, all alien Oriental Impressions should be laid aside. The best part of this dance is the music written for it by Claude Chiasson. This composition, then called "Javanese Dance Suite," was first given by Mr. Robicheau and a smaller group at the Fine Arts Theater in the early spring of 1933. Later, it was repeated, with several other of the items on the current program, in a concert at the Repertory Theater. In this, the third of Mr. Robicheau's public appearances in Boston, one looked for development in technique and advance in viewpoint, that it is disappointing not to be able to report.

For one thing, the notion that putting plastic movement on a ballet base is following the modern trend, is not tenable. Modern movement springs from modern outlook and feeling and is well wrought only by hard work. So good ballet requires the utmost discipline and a mastery of more than its rudiments before it is publicly presented. If Mr. Robicheau will decide the direction he wants to take and work indefatigably from a definite point of view, he may ultimately have something to give an audience. On Saturday evening, there was neither the transmission of emotion and exhilaration that marks fine concert dancing nor the sparkle and showmanship of good theater.

The most professional performance of the evening was given by Reginald Boardman in his pianoforte accompaniments and solos. The nearest approach to dancing was attained by Miss Gerould, who has some technique at her command.

M. L.

Alexander Brook

IN THE forecourt of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where new acquisitions are exhibited, there may be seen a still-life, entitled "A Number of Things." The author is an American painter, Alexander Brook.

The fact that the Museum has been purchasing works by living Americans is worth noting, for the former policy of waiting for bestowals had given artists little hope of selling their works to art museums. The tendency today is to encourage the living painter and to free museums of their former reputation as storage warehouses and mausoleums.

Alexander Brook has reached fame as an American painter. He has received awards and fellowships. He is a painter with progressive tendency, acknowledging the best influences among modern painters and presenting his ideas not as an imitation but as a distinguished personal accomplishment. He paints figures and still-life. Because of the particularly sympathetic character of his portraits, we rather hoped the museum would select one of them. The still-life, however, is an interesting work and it is a worth-while addition to our incomplete collection of contemporary American paintings.

Mr. Brook's still-life appears a casual assemblage of objects and trifles such as corrugated cardboard, unwound twine, an open book, a plant. But it is the placing of the objects, their lighting, their color, their mutual influence one upon another in design that raises them to a dignified rank in the picture. Mr. Brook paints the part always in relation to the whole. He differentiates textures, true enough, leather from paper, from fabric, from foliage, but he also subordinates the textures to the general surface, which appears carefully integrated. The brush strokes are velvety, the light soft, the contrasts agreeable. Amid the still-life the emerald green leaves burst into brilliance as something luminous and alive.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 4 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.
Myles Standish Galleries—Exhibition of oil paintings and pastels by Theona Peck Harris. Through February.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.
Boston Public Library—Second Annual Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the CCC of New England. Through Feb. 29.
Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.
Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.
Robert C. Vose Galleries—Annual Exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 29.
Children's Art Center—Water colors by Margaret E. Wilder. Through Feb. 21.
Boston Art Club—Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through Feb. 19. Sculpture by Cyrus Dallin.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings of Maine by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 22.
Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by Otis Pierce Cook Jr.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century American water colors. Prints by Hogarth. Through February. Bronze stallion by Herbert Haseltine. Week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays.
Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Maria Maravigna. Through Feb. 29.
Boston Society of Independent Artists, Inc.—Ninth annual exhibition. Through Feb. 23.
Old Corner Lending Library—Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham.
Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Abstractions by Josef Albers. Through Feb. 21.
Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Charles Hovey Pepper. Through Feb. 22.
Junior League—Portraits by Rebecca Lindon Taylor. Through Feb. 22.
Building Arts Exhibit (182 Tremont Street)—Exhibition of sketches and photographs by Royal Barry Wills. Through Feb. 29.
Symphony Hall—Paintings by Boston Art Club members. Through Feb. 29.
Women's City Club—Paintings by Martha Crocker.
Grace Horne Gallery—Water colors by Lawrence Tenney Stevens. Paintings by Aurelia Calonesco and Arthur Ewart Through Feb. 29.
Germanic Museum—Engravings and woodcuts by Durer. Feb. 27.
Doll & Richards—Pencil portraits by Ethel Machanic. Ski paintings by A. Sheldon Pennoyer. Through Feb. 29.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Rosalie Slocum's pictures for children. Through February.
Women's Republican Club—Drawings by Beatrice Field. Feb. 20 from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Copley Society—Paintings by Robert Fuller Jackson, through Feb. 21.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Library Held No Place For Clanging Fire Gongs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17—A little competition is all right in its place but the trustees of the public library believe that the town is going too far in selecting a site for a new fire station at the rear of the library's lot.

The trustees point out that the quiet of the reading rooms will inevitably be disturbed whenever an alarm is sounded.

Furthermore, it is a test no author can reasonably be asked to undergo—to hold the interest of his reader when the fire apparatus goes roaring past the library window.

Army Fliers Pass Rigid Winter Test With Fine Record

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Army air pilots are better prepared for winter flying as the results of tests made during the last two weeks, army officers said today.

The most rigorous winter tests to which army pilots and equipment have been subjected were participated in by 300 officers and men at Mitchel Field and temporary bases in New England.

Col. R. L. Maxwell, ordnance officer of Mitchel Field, said the experiments demonstrated that the personnel and equipment are equal to the most severe tests. The maneuvers, he said, showed it is possible to operate improvised airdromes in the most severe weather, but the wear and tear is greater than at a permanent base.

Battle Snow Storms

Using Mitchel Field as the permanent supply base, temporary airdromes were established at Burlington, Vt., and Concord, N. H., and were kept open despite frequent snow storms during the two weeks' period ending Saturday.

Tent-like covers with fire pots over the engines facilitated the takeoffs in near zero weather. In one test at Mitchel Field 10 huge bombing planes, weighing seven tons, and each carrying a crew of four men, got into the air in 50 minutes.

A special weather service was provided from Concord by Capt. R. P. Williams. The meteorologist who aided the army stratosphere fliers ran a forecasting service in cooperation with the weather bureau, which kept pilots apprised of weather conditions throughout their flights. There were only two mishaps, both minor, during the maneuvers.

The 40 planes which participated returned to their home fields yesterday, after final inspection here Saturday by Col. A. H. Gilkeson of Langley Field, Norfolk, Va. The pursuit and attack planes returned to Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., and the bombers to Langley Field.

Better Knowledge Of Canada Is Urged By Maine Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 17—Arthur A. Hauck, president of the University of Maine, expressed opinion here that United States citizens pay "too little attention to Canada."

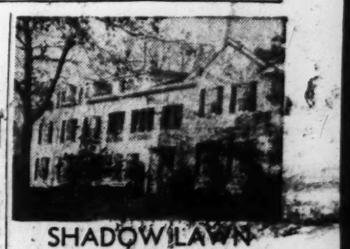
"Good will alone is not enough," he told Colby College students.

"We must back this up with a fund of information and understanding about the dominion."

Both nations were bound, he said, not only by economic interdependence, but by a common heritage of customs, ideals and languages.

Discussions of our foreign trade, he said, "too often" neglected the fact that before the depression, Canada was the best foreign customer for United States' goods, and vice versa.

Mr. Hauck characterized the International Joint Commission, a tribunal for amicable settlement of disputes arising between the two countries, as "one of the greatest achievements of international diplomacy."



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Europa	Feb. 19	Cherbourg, Feb. 25	Feb. 19, 1:00 pm	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Manulani	San Francisco, Feb 28	Feb 21, 4:00 pm	Feb 21, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, March 3	Feb 27, 4:00 pm	Feb 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb 29, 4:00 pm	Feb 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle, Feb. 29	Feb. 24, 4:00 pm	Feb. 24, 7:30 pm

‡Australia must be specially addressed.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Four Notes That Make Hundreds Of Melodies

By Nicolas Slonimsky

NO ONE knows when, but sometime, many ages ago, an inventive shepherd tried to produce musical notes by blowing through a ram's horn.

The notes were shrill and unpleasant until the first musician, as he roamed over mountains and dales, took to polishing his horn so that it would sound more melodious. The notes made by the polished horn carried farther into the distance, too, and the sheep could hear the call more easily.

There were four sounds in this primitive horn which had no pistons or valves. But these four sounds could be made into 24 different melodies, and hundreds of little tunes in different rhythms.

These four notes are SOL, DO, RE and MI, and you will see that they can be played in 24 different ways:

1. SOL-DO-RE-MI
2. SOL-DO-MI-RE
3. SOL-RE-DO-MI
4. SOL-RE-MI-DO
5. SOL-MI-DO-RE
6. SOL-MI-RE-DO

7. DO-SOL-RE-MI
8. DO-SOL-MI-RE
9. DO-RE-SOL-MI
10. DO-RE-MI-SOL
11. DO-MI-SOL-RE
12. DO-MI-RE-SOL

13. RE-SOL-DO-MI
14. RE-SOL-MI-DO
15. RE-DO-SOL-MI
16. RE-DO-MI-SOL
17. RE-MI-SOL-DO
18. RE-MI-DO-SOL

19. MI-SOL-DO-RE
20. MI-SOL-RE-DO
21. MI-DO-RE-SOL
22. MI-DO-SOL-RE
23. MI-RE-SOL-DO
24. MI-RE-DO-SOL

Now play numbers 21, 4, 24 and again 4, in succession. MI-DO-RE-S O L (sing out the last note), SOL-RE-MI-D O, MI-RE-DO-S O L, SOL-RE-MI-D O. You will hear the familiar chimes of the Westminster Abbey in London, which are sounded also by many cathedrals in America. To think that a shepherd's horn was the true originator of this mighty peal!

It is easy to compose melodies out of these four notes, but you will probably run into tunes that have been composed before. For instance take numbers 7 and 12 and play them one after the other twice over, and you will have composed something that sounds suspiciously like Yankee Doodle:

DO-SOL-RE-MI-DO-MI-RE-SOL
DO-SOL-RE-MI-DO-MI-RE-SOL

But then you don't have to play these notes in even time. If you use different rhythms, you will increase the number of combinations a thousandfold.

The Game of Rhythms and Tunes

This is the way to play the Game of Rhythms and Tunes. Get a hundred tags, or simply cut a few sheets of writing paper into small rectangles. You need not really have a hundred; but the idea is to have enough for a long tune.

Write a half note on ten of the tags or bits of paper; a quarter note on another ten; a dotted quarter note on another ten, and an eighth note on another ten.

Shuffle these rectangles, and put them face down in a pile.

Now write DO on 15 separate bits of paper; do the same with RE, MI and SOL. Put these 60 tags with the note names on them face down in a separate pile.

Now, on a sheet of manuscript paper, write 4-4 time (it is called "common time," because it is most used), and pick out a "rhythm."

Suppose you get a dotted quarter. Now pick out a note from the other pile. Suppose it is DO. So you write DO on the manuscript paper as a dotted quarter. You can write in C major or in any other key. The DO will always be the first note of the scale, RE the second, MI the third. SOL will always be below DO—you must not forget that.

Now draw from the rhythm pile again. Suppose you get an eighth note this time. Then draw from the note pile. What if you pick out another DO? It's perfectly all right—you write down what you get and trust to luck that the tune will be good.

The Fun of Composing

Suppose the next pick from the rhythm pile is a half note. That completes the first bar, doesn't it? We had a dotted quarter, an eighth note and a half note, and now we have a half note—this makes up all of the bar of 4-4 time.

Draw from the note pile. Suppose it is SOL that you get.

But let us quit supposing and try it for ourselves. There may be all kinds of surprises, and not all the melodies will come out.

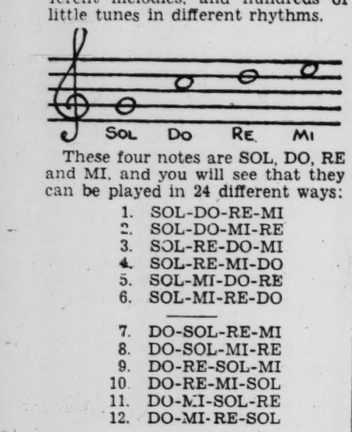
For instance, your rhythms may overlap the measure if, after drawing three quarter notes in succession, you will draw a half note. So the best thing to do is to change that note, and use just the space that is left in the bar—another quarter note in this instance.

Or you may want to repeat the rhythm of the first bar, to secure a good "lilt."

After you have played this game for a while, you will learn how to make the best tunes, and you can always change the results according to your taste. But at first, play this game straight, and it will teach you a lot.

To finish off, just put DO on the first beat of the bar, and write: Fine, which does not mean that the tune is just fine, but that the tune is ended, finished.

And so is our story of the four notes. But if you are interested, there will be more to follow.



A Dog And A Doughnut

I had such a nice, big, brown doughnut,
As round as the top of my bowl,
All covered with cinnamon sugar,
And built round a handy peep-hole.

I peeped through the hole at my doggie,
Then offered him one nice big bite.
He gobbled down all of my doughnut—
That, really, was most impolite.

And though he stood up and barked nicely,
He found I was hard to console.
For then I had no nice, brown doughnut—
Not even a rim for the hole!

EMILY M. TISDEL

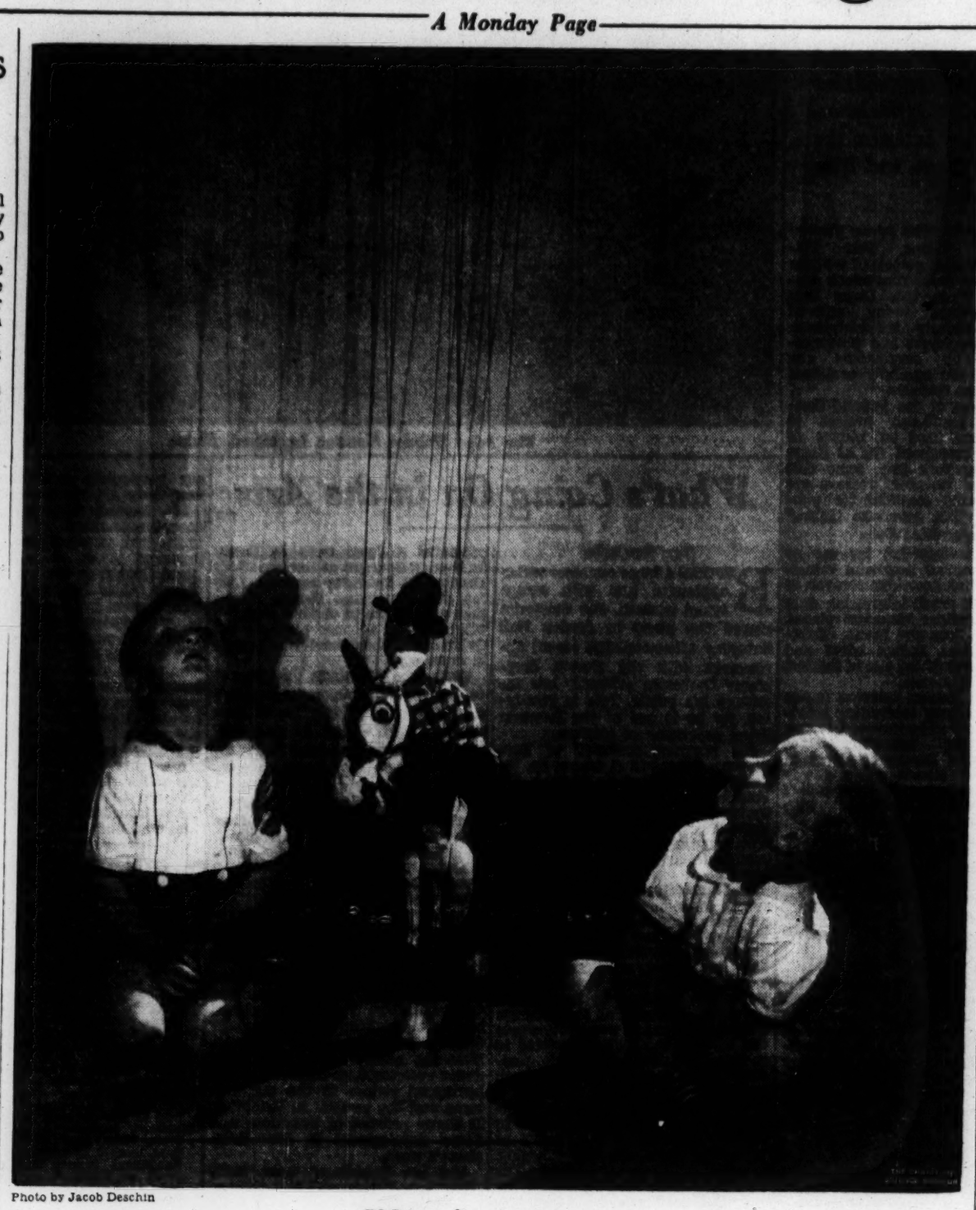


Photo by Jacob Deschin

Marionettes

Have you ever met
A marionette?
It's something you never can forget.

Fine ladies sing, there are clowns that dance,
And dogs that bark, and horses that prance.
They all can do the most wonderful things,
Just on strings.

They are only clever dolls, you know,
With a string to the hand and a string to the toe,
And perhaps a string to the nose,
And I suppose
That somebody stands up out of sight,
Behind a curtain where nobody spies,
And pulls to the left and pulls to the right,
And the dolls come alive before your eyes.

O I hope *you* can go
To see their show.
It's the very nicest thing I know.

MARJORIE KNAPP

Marti Lives In Finland

[This is the first of a series of articles telling stories about music. The other articles will be published on this page on the first Monday of each month.]

MARTI was a stalwart, industrious little boy, with blond, straight hair, and clear blue eyes. He lived in Finland, that granite bridge of country, which lies between Russia and Sweden and is covered with dense pine and fir forests and so many glacial lakes that it is known to the rest of the world as "The Land of a Thousand Lakes."

Marti lived with his mother and his father and his baby brother, Vihtori, in a farmhouse made out of logs which were held together with clay. The roof of the house had a very steep slant in order to allow the snow to slide off quickly, in the long hard winter months.

Inside the house there was a great white stove around which the family gathered to keep warm. A flat projection on one side of the stove made a very comfortable and well heated bed, and the cradle for little Vihtori was hung from the ceiling so that he, too, could enjoy the warmth of the huge white stove during the bitter cold weather.

Black Bread

Marti's mother always had a pot of some warm beverage on the stove. Often she served the family with sardines or smoked herring which Marti and his father ate with black rye bread. Sometimes they had a simple supper of curdled milk, bread and potatoes.

Marti's mother baked the rye bread in the form of a flat round cake. It was a very dark bread and very hard, even when it was freshly baked. She put a hole in the middle of the loaf of bread and kept it suspended from the ceiling, for Finnish bread remains fresh for several weeks.

During the winter months, Marti helped his father cut and saw the lumber from the fir and pine trees, into logs to be used in the great white stove. The fragrant scent of the pine, and the ringing sound of the ax filled the crisp cold air.

Rides on a Droshky

Marti wore a rough tweed suit and a jacket lined with warm fleecy wool. His boots were high and fashioned like those worn in Russia, and his cap fit snugly about his ears.

Marti loved the winter time, when all the surrounding country was covered with a soft blanket of white snow and the birches stood out like stiff white sentinels in the green forests.

Sometimes he and his schoolboy friends would go out on a sleigh, or droshky, for rides through the sweet smelling pine woods. Then the tinkling and the jingling of the sleigh bells mingled with the sound of the horses' hoofs on the hard crust of snow, and the air was filled with happy laughter.

Busy Summers

Marti's father was a vigorous hard working farmer. The summer months were short in Finland and every minute was precious. Marti helped to prepare the fields for planting and later he aided in the harvesting of the crops that had ripened. Marti's father raised rye which he sold in the market to the bakers who baked the round, flat loaves of black bread. He also raised enough potatoes for his little family. His hay wagon was a crude homemade affair, which Marti had helped to build. It had curved poles like the runners on a sleigh. Marti's father stood in the middle of the hay wagon, and guided the faithful horse through his fields.

Sometimes when the work was well done, Marti's father took his little family to Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. Marti loved to visit the city which has one of the finest harbors in the world. Within the harbor there were numerous islands, and one of these, called Hogholm, was very lovely. Marti liked to go out to it in the summer and picnic under the beautiful trees.

In Helsingfors

Often his father took him about Helsingfors and showed him the stone and brick buildings decorated with the figures of swans and frogs. He liked the Imperial Palace where the Russian royal family had once lived.

Helsingfors was a city with many book shops, and Marti and his father would browse about the book stalls fascinated by the many different kinds of volumes that were displayed. Then his father would tell him about the "Kalevala," a volume of Finnish folk songs dating back to very, very early times. Often during the long summer evenings Marti and his friends would clasp hands and sing some of the ancient stirring ballads.

Although Marti had to help his father at home and work quite hard, he was able to attend school and receive a very good education. Besides his regular school curriculum he learned the more modern methods of farming, and gardening, carpentry, as well as singing and dancing. He was always very happy that he belonged in Finland, and he loved the silver lakes and the far-reaching forests.

The Blue Footstep

WOULD you like to hear how the Indians first made dishes that would hold water? This is one of the stories which Indian mothers often tell their children.

Many, many years ago, before the white man came to live in this country, the Indians had built houses in the West. They made bricks of clay and baked them in the sun. They built their walls of these and covered them with mud. They built their roofs of tree branches and covered them with grass and clay. They made their dishes of this clay, too. But they were not very good dishes. They often broke and they would not hold water long.

In one of these Indian homes lived the boy, Standing Bear. Standing Bear had many brothers and sisters. Besides those in his family, Standing Bear called all the birds and animals, even the bees and the beetles and the butterflies, his brothers and sisters.

One day there had been a great rain. The skies seemed to open and let all the water in the clouds fall. Clay and mud washed down the hillsides in brown rivers.

After the rain was over, all the Indian women took their baskets and went to carry this mud home to mend their walls and make new bricks.

Standing Bear went with them. He brought home a large ball of wet clay in his hands. While he was playing, he made a footmark in the clay. It filled with water. It made a looking glass, so that Standing Bear could see the sky in it.

"It is a pretty blue footstep," he said. "I will take it home with me."

So he took a stick and cut out a square of the mud with his footmark in it.

He carried it carefully home and put it by the fire. There the water in it looked red and yellow from the colors of the fire.

"It is beautiful," thought Standing Bear. That night he dreamed of his footstep. The next morning, as soon as he rolled from his covers on the floor, Standing Bear ran to look at his square of clay.

"Oh!" he cried.

Standing Bear was a little sad. The fire had made it very hot where the block had stood. There was no longer any bright-colored water in his footmark. The clay had baked in the night. The water was gone.

Standing Bear picked it up. It was still warm. It was hard, too. Standing Bear ran to his mother's water basket and filled the footmark again.

All that day the water stayed there. It did not soak away. Once Standing Bear dropped the block. But, instead of breaking, it rolled across the mud floor. Standing Bear and his mother watched it.

"What is this you have, my son?" Standing Bear's mother asked as she picked it up and looked at it.

Standing Bear told her all about it. How he had cut it and brought it home. How he had put it by the fire, where it had baked and become hard. His mother listened. Then she spoke.

"So shall it be, my son. I shall make me a dish of clay that will hold water all day."

So, Standing Bear's mother made a pretty bowl of the clay she had brought in her basket. She rubbed it smooth with her fingers. Then she put it close to the fire as Standing Bear had done. She kept turning it so that it would bake the same on each side.

It grew dry and brown. Then it grew harder and harder. At last it was baked on all sides. Then they took it from the fire.

When it was cold, Standing Bear took it to the spring and filled it with water. All that night and the next day it stood. But, each time that they went to look into it, the water was still there.

"Not one drop has gone from it," Standing Bear said each time he peeked inside.

"No, not one drop," said Standing Bear's mother. "You have taught me how to make dishes that will hold water. Now we will teach our people."

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade — are published on this page on the first and third Mondays, each month.)

By a Staff Artist

He cut out a square of the mud with his footmark in it.

Children Who Enjoy Hobbies

Our Mail Bag

SOME of the children who read our pages have very interesting hobbies. Occasionally one of them writes us a letter which shows so clearly the delight that the child has in the hobby that we enjoy sharing it with other children.

A collection of foreign dolls is the hobby described in one of the letters published today. It is so entertaining that, on reading it, one wants to start right out on a hobby that will be as much fun as this one.

EDITOR.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am 6 years old. I would like to hear from some little girls my age from Germany.

I am very interested in flowers. I take articles from the Monitor and have made a beautiful scrapbook.

Hoping to hear from some little girl soon. Joan C. J.

Lincoln, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with any little American or Swedish girl about 9 years old.

I live in Lincoln which is near Concord. We have a pony with a saddle and cart and sleigh to go with him.

I have a baby brother that's one year old and two sisters both younger than I. My baby brother's name is Joseph. We call him Dosey or any funny little name suited to a baby that age.

I'm in the fourth grade. Last year when I was in the third grade my class took a trip to the Custom House tower in Boston. It was awfully high. It was so high that the people down below looked like little dolls and the cars looked like little toy ones.

Lincoln is in the country and is very pretty in the spring.

Gratia L. S.

Mishawaka, Indiana

Dear Editor:

The article "A Hobby of Collecting Dolls" on your January 20th page interested me very much. I am eleven years old now and I have been collecting for several years and I have thirteen, three of them American, an Indian named Chwee, a baby doll named Lucy, and a pioneer dressed like Nancy Hanks.

Besides these I have Katrina from the Isle of Marken, Holland, Robert of Scotland, three Russian dolls, a veiled Arabian lady, Chinese twins, and two Italian dolls. My aunt and grandmother brought me most of the dolls from their trips. Ann H.

The following boys and girls would like to exchange letters with children in any part of the world:

Preston L. (3), Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from boys in Japan.

William Barton B. (3), San Diego, California. Interested to hear from boys in Scotland.

Morton B. J. (3½), Las Vegas, New Mexico. Is collecting stamps and would like to hear from children in Canada, Australia and the United States.

Stuart D. J. (5½), Las Vegas, New Mexico. Would like to hear from boys in Canada, Australia and the United States. Collects stamps.

Charles G. P. (6), San Onofre, California. Would like to correspond with boys in Holland.

Walter Keith C. (6), Brea, California. Wishes to hear from children in Germany.

Carl Y. (6), San Ysidro, California. Would like to hear from boys living in Chula Vista, California.

Fred E. (7), Warrenton, Oregon.

Barbara Lou B. (7), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in France.

Nelson Calvert W. (7), Los Angeles, California. Would like to correspond with boys in Iceland.

Billy B. (7), Coronado, California. Would like to hear from boys in Chicago.

Robert J. G. (8), La Jolla, California. Would like to hear from boys in New Zealand.

Patsy C. (8), Birmingham, Michigan. Would like to hear from girls her age in Norway.

Barbara O. (8), East Orange, New Jersey. Would like to hear from anyone interested in stamps.

Evelyn Mae T. (8), Chicago, Illinois. Would like letters from girls in England.

Betty L. (8), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from children in foreign countries.

Alys Jeanne C. (9), Birmingham, Michigan. Would like to hear from children in Norway, Holland and India.

Lois E. (9), Chicago, Illinois. Is interested in dogs and would like to hear from children in other countries.

Jean A. MacM. (9), Chicago, Illinois. Is interested in sports and collects stamps. Would like to hear from children in other countries.

Mary Elizabeth B. (9), Columbus, Ohio. Would like girls in Holland to write to her.

Doris Louise H. (9), Fargo, North Dakota. Would like to correspond with girls her age in California.

Rembert B. (9), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in Japan and Russia.

Bobby W. (9), South Pasadena, California. Interested to hear from boys in Switzerland.

Rosemary E. (9), St. Louis, Missouri. Is interested in music and expression.

John Hunt T. (9), St. Louis, Missouri. Would like to receive letters from Gibraltar, Ethiopia, Albania, Bulgaria, Ukraine (Russia), Uruguay and Togo (Africa). Is collecting stamps.

Ruth Mae E. (10), St. Louis, Missouri. Interested in music and expression.

Joseph S. Jr. (10), Chicago, Illinois. Collects stamps and likes sports.

Janet F. (10), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to correspond with girls her age in Norway and Sweden. Collects stamps.

Joan J. (10), Fresno, California. Would like to hear from children in Sweden.

Carolyn W. (10½), Sacramento, California. Would like to correspond with girls in San Francisco.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. *Write for booklet.*
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Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Bedfordshire

Bedford (First Church): Corn Exchange, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

London

London (auspices Second, Third, and Fourth Churches): Southern House, Cannon Street Station, 1:10 p. m., Feb 25.

Shropshire

Shrewsbury: Music Hall, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 27.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Birmingham Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 28.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Church Edifice, 1151 Dauphin Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28. Radiocast Station WALA, 1380 kilocycles.

Arkansas

Hot Springs: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 23

California

Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, Seventh and Cedar, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 423 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Pomona: Pomona High School Auditorium, East Holt Avenue at San Antonio Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Colorado

Denver (Third Church): Cole Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Florida

Bradenton: Woman's Club, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Fort Myers: Edison Park School, 8 p. m., Feb 28

Gainesville: P. K. Yonge Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb 28

Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, Market and State Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.

Leesburg: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

New Smyrna: Live Oak Street High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Sarasota: Mira Mar Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb 28.

Vero Beach: Community Recreation Building, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 23.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Macon: Church Auditorium, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

Thomasville: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Clinton: St. Paul's Universalist Church, East Main Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Harvey: Thornton Township High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 23.

Paris: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 17-19 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Riverside: Church Edifice, North Longcommon and Addison Roads, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Urbana (Organization at University of Illinois): Lincoln Hall Theater, Campus, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Wheaton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

Kansas

Hutchinson: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Lawrence (Second Church): Plymouth Congregational Church, 925 Vermont Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Manhattan: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Wellington: Memorial Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb 23.

Louisiana

Alexandria: American Legion Hall, Sixth and Washington, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27

Mississippi

Biloxi: Buena Vista Pavilion, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

McComb: Church Auditorium, Howe and Maryland, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street at Albemarle Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

Buffalo (First Church): Church Edifice, North Street and Elmwood Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Great Neck: Great Neck High School, Polo Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 25.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Feb 29.

New Rochelle: Woman's Club Auditorium, 50 Lockwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 24.

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 193b Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

North Carolina

Southern Pines: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Masonic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 28

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Nile Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 23.

Wayne (auspices First Church Ardmore): Radnor High School Auditorium, Audubon Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

South Carolina

Charleston: Victory Theater, 86 Society Street, 4 p. m., Feb. 23.

Columbia: Town Theater, 1012 Sumter Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Rainbow Ballroom, 45 East, Fifth South Street, 4 p. m., Feb. 23.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater Building, Rivermont Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Engineer Course Combines Work At Plant With Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Co-operative education, which was introduced into the College of Engineering and Commerce of the University of Cincinnati 30 years ago, is to be adapted to the graduate field. This is revealed in an announcement of Dean Herman Schneider that the system will be introduced in the Institute of Scientific Research next September.

Under the plan, the Institute will accept a group of graduates selected from engineering schools for a two-years' program, leading to the degree of Master of Science in Engineering. Students will spend alternate periods of six months in industrial plants and at the University. For each of the two University periods, they will be granted a $500 fellowship and free tuition, which with the pay granted by industries will give an income of about $1000 a year.

"The plan contemplates a theoretical training, particularly mathematical physics, in the university, combined with relevant practical training in industry," Dean Schneider stated. "Students are given an opportunity to put their feet upon the ladder of industrial advancement. From the point of view of industry, the introduction of promising young men, selected carefully, ought to insure the addition of excellent minds plus basic grounding."

Trees on School Site Removed 8 Miles Away

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—A convincing argument for transplanting rather than destroying shade and ornamental trees to make way for new buildings, was demonstrated here when Ewell Baker removed four huge cedars from Sebastopol to his home in Santa Rosa, eight miles distant, and planted them for beautification in a bungalow court on the Redwood Highway.

Two of the trees are Japanese cedars or Cryptomeria, and the other two are Deodars, natives of India, all valued for their size and beauty, one weighing seven tons. The services of several laborers, an experienced nurseryman and the use of special heavy hauling equipment made the cost of removal average about $50 per tree.

The huge conifers were condemned by the Sebastopol Union Grammar School Board of Trustees to make way for a new modern building. They were given to Mr. Baker without cost on his agreement to remove and preserve them.

Regina Relief Insufficient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Claiming that food quotas for those on relief in Regina were lower than for jail inmates, members of the Regina Union of Unemployed recently demanded increases ranging as high as 50 per cent from Regina's labor council. Two of the aldermen who are on relief moved the increases be granted, but the request was shelved for further study.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALESMEN—Big commissions selling men's, women's, children's shoes; 102 styles; experience unnecessary; $30 samples furnished; starting outfit free. TANNERS, 460 C St., Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-119, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ARTISTS

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Small Pictures in Oil and Water Color

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ATTRACTIVE 3, 4, 5 rooms, maid's room if desired, excellent location, reasonable. 225 West 71st Street Corporation, N. Y. C.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

PERSONAL SERVICE

WE can find an outlet for quick sale of merchandise of any description; we also buy, appraise and solve business problems; always at your service. I. KOPPELMAN, 4101 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2026 R St., N. W.—Very large, attractive room for two ladies; twin beds, 2 closets, fireplace, adjoining bath; private home; first block off Connecticut Ave. Phone Decatur 3483.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Single, double rooms, board; clean, harmonious atmosphere; excellent meals; Southern cooking.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONSTRUCTION engineer and salesman seeks work of any kind; young man; thoroughly experienced; best references. Write Box X-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG attorney, married, experienced, desires connection with lawyer having active practice, preferably Christian Scientist, will consider exchanging services for facilities. Write Box M-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, will travel. Box W-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE homemaker; excellent chauffeur; experienced teacher and mother; well qualified take entire charge of home or children; much nursing experience. In what way can I help you? Write Box E-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COOK, HOUSEKEEPER (colored); sleep in; no laundry; adults. Tel. EDg. 4-1290, New York City.

POSITION—Companion-nurse, by experienced young woman; willing to serve. Box 97, 1287 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY requires position, full or part time, business or social. Box W-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG English woman, infant's nurse and small children; country preferred. Write Box W-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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We invite inspection of our stock of Fall Furniture and Rugs

A GREATER **STERN & CO** 7TH & MARKET STS

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Discriminating People Demand Our
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Established 1887

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SMART FASHIONS
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BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

SENTER'S
21-33 COLUMBIA STREET
UTMOST VALUE
at all times in women's, misses', boys' and girls' clothing, and varied accessories; blankets, sheets, silks, linens, etc.

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"Shoes for the Entire Family"
Maynards' Boot Shop
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"The Store of Friendly Service"

MAINE

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Featuring reductions ranging from 10% to 50% off regular prices. A wide selection. Practically our entire stocks included. In progress all this month.

PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
Portland, Maine

EXIDE BATTERIES
Ha Dees Hot Water Heaters
Miller Tires—Claw Chains
DuPont Zerone Anti-Freeze
Philco Auto Radios—Service on Heaters, Tires, Batteries, Auto Radio
DYER-KNIGHT
43 PREBLE ST.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Clearcoal—Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. R. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

Lamey-Wellehan
announces
the Premier Showing of a Complete Assemblage of
I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
539 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SERVICE
Shampooing, Care of Scalp, Waving — Manicuring, Facials, Cosmetics

HARPER METHOD SHOP
14 PARK STREET
TEL. 2301 CONCORD, N. H.

Shop, Play or Travel in
PRINTS
Many . . . Many Here to Choose From
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street
Agent for
SYRACUSE CHINA

LOCKHEED HYDRAULIC FOOT CONTROL BRAKES

Expert Brake Service
The WILLARD BATTERY Men
Merrill & Cote
151 N. MAIN STREET PHONE 1595

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD N. H.

WILLIAM H. HOYT
Funeral Home
A Courteous Friendly Service
33 So. Main St. Phone 33

Headquarters
for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

Smarter Clothes . . .
Dora's Smart Shop
36 North Main Street
. . . at Lower Prices

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

Stetson's Spring Style
HATS
NOW READY
Prices $3.50, $5.00, $6.50
Brown & Batchelder

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

INSURANCE is our Business
SERVICE is our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

ROSE'S BEAUTY PARLOR
53 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Plain Shampoo 50c
Manicure 50c
Finger Wave 50c
Marcel Wave 50c
THERMIQUE Method of Permanent Waving Price $10.00
TELEPHONE 3277-M

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER

For Men and Women

Walk-Over
ATTEND OUR SALE
MORRILL BLDG.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

HUBERT COAL CO.
Reading Coal, Cleercoal, Rainey Coke, Shell Fuel and Range Oil
Courteous and Dependable Service Always
17 Stark Street Tel. 106-W

For Quick Heat and Economy Use
Manchester Coke
Made in Manchester by Manchester Workers
MANCHESTER GAS CO.
PHONE 1216

R. HECKER & CO.
"Quality and Service"
We stock many Monitor-advertised items, including
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
191 DOUGLAS STREET Phone 2130

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD.
Phone 3294

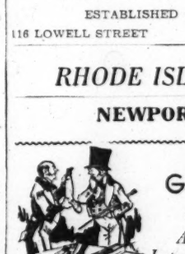
For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MANCHESTER FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
OFFERS
Four Types of
Federal Savings & Loan Shares
Last dividend 4%.
1% extra for systematic savings.
also
LOANS
To Build—Remodel or Re-Finance
YOUR HOME
Safe—Economical—Convenient



New Spring Line
Curtains and Overdrapes
Including Ruffled and Tailored Patterns — Cottage Sets and Lace Curtains. Wide range of popular prices.
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets Tel. 1880

After Inventory
SALE
We are including all departments with discounts ranging up to
33⅓%
from our regular retail prices.
MANCHESTER HARDWARE CO.

Service and Satisfaction
ALL SERVICES INCLUDING RUFF DRY AND FINISHED WORK
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
PHONE 1373

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
and other Monitor-advertised products

Steele's Service Stores
815 Chestnut Phone 296
756 Elm Phone 4567

CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET
FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

RHODE ISLAND

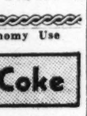
NEWPORT

Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 897
261 THAMES ST.

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 575
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan. Arthur L. Sullivan

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

Turano's Beauty Shoppe



and BARBER SHOP
Agents for
The Realistic Croquignole Permanents
200 BROADWAY
Tel. 3460

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Shop at
MILLNER'S
for Advanced Spring Styles
TELEPHONE 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 312
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

DOYLE, *Florists*
"Flowers—according to Doyle"
TELEPHONE 892
MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

D. Moses & Co.
New Spring Styles Arriving Daily
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
WERTHEIMER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

NORFOLK

The Sign of Quality Foods
PENDER'S DP PENDER'S
LOWEST PRICES
Phone 25781
Market at Monticello

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

FOR CORRECT TIME Dial 31933 31934 31935 31936
Through the Courtesy of a Group of Business Firms
in RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM
Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.
SEVEN STORES

HUNTINGTON

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 23394

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M33.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

'ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

Wilson Electric Supplies
ROGERS, MARCONI, PHILCO RADIOS
Electrolux Refrigerators and Cleaners. Easy Washing Machines.
335 8th Ave. W M. 1026

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE, W.
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily except Saturday, 102 Commercial Building.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Hudson's Bay Company
Spring Sewing Materials
are being featured in our Main Floor Dress Shop. Get yours now.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Live in
KNITTED CLOTHES
this Spring
Our Sports Shop is gay with Spring colors in one- and two-piece knitted suits and dresses! Soft fine woollens—with that expensive look—smart boucles—lovlier than ever! A splendid choice awaits you at $10.75
Sportswear, Second Floor
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone 86311
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-847

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Toiletries Toothpaste
WE DELIVER ANYTHING ANYWHERE

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cairncross the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

OXO

Fine picture developing a real specialty

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

When buying an electric stove Visit our Electrical Department and see the General Electric.

FOURTH FLOOR

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

We sell a complete line of
RADIOS—All Waves
A letter or phone will entitle you to a free demonstration at your home. Agreeable terms.
WAUGH & MacKEWN
ELECTRICAL SALES and SERVICE
368 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1767

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

DAWKINS and DAWKINS
Successors to Cairncross Optical Co.
Barometers, Field Glasses, Goggles and Other Optical Merchandise
METCALF 33. 426 CLARENCE ST.

DIAMONDS *QUALITY* WATCHES JEWELLERY
Gifts for All Seasons
C. R. SUMNER & SONS LIMITED
392 Richmond St Met. 5819

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
FINE SEASONABLE GIFTS
Seeing them is proof.
Thank you for an early visit.
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef.
Groceteria - Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met. 5404-05 We Deliver

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment, 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
The Great Record Specialty Store of Eastern Ontario
The Paul Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen
Phone Q. 3600

B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1765, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL

88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

CHISHOLMS
QUALITY SHOES
Correctly Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS ST. W. JU. 8567
2282 BLOOR ST. W. LY. 1967

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts. Toronto

"ISN'T IT THE TRUTH"
SAXBY HILL
GIVES
Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating Repairs Alterations
Hudson 1717

ESTHER M. STARK, R.O.
Optometrist
Telephone Kingsdale 2232
Medico-Dental Bldg., 455 Spadina Ave.

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Would You Be Thrifty?
If you would be thrifty, try Thrifty Service, flat work all ironed, wearing apparel returned damp, 8c per pound.
LEOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 YONGE STREET AD. 6334

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY
JEWELERS
OPTOMETRISTS
Diamond Orange Blossom Rings
Bulova Watches, Community Plate
Repair Work
218 OUELLETTE AVENUE

"POCA BLOX"
The Wrapped Fuel
$10.50 per ton
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO. LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette 3-6311

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
See Our Splendid Stock Before Buying Your New Coat or Wrap
Budget Plan
L. P. LAZARE & CO. Limited
14 Chatham St., E. Tel. 3-2418

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily.

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES

OXO
Use the Phone—We Deliver

MAUD FOOTE
High-Class Hairdressing
The one establishment with an international reputation
WINDSOR HOTEL BEAUTY SHOPPE
PL 8770

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

FOODLAND LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
BROAD and ELEVENTH TEL. 7651

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

LYLES
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
DRESSES—HATS
LINGERIE
1866 Scarth Street

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
Electrical Contractors
H. OATES, Mgr.
Efficient Service on All Makes of Ranges and Radios
Day Phone 7223 1749 Hamilton St.
Night Phone 20097 Regina, Sask.

SASKATOON

COAL and WOOD
THE BEST OBTAINABLE
Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.
Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST to Lieder singers recommended by Coenraad V. Bos. MAUD TAYLOR, 137 Holland Park Ave., London, W. 11. Park 9254.

ARTISTS

G. N. MOREWOOD, first class experienced SCULPTOR, frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy seeks commissions for portraiture, architectural work and creative garden figures. RADNOR STUDIO, 5 Radnor St., Chelsea, London, S. W. 3.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE LANCHESTER—Luxury cars, very low cost; all purposes; continental tours arranged; garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS, Park 1414-7106. 51-53 Holland Pk., Mews, London, W. 11.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—Quiet, attractive and well-equipped home for guests; short or long periods; inexpensive; near Kensington Gardens, 79 Inverness Terrace, W 2. Bayswater, 3039.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0406.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3232.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4001. Tariffs on Request. Private Car sales. Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MINA ASH Secretarial Service Bureau, 65 Conduit St., London, W. 1 (Regent 1738) for competent secretarial and commercial staff. Let me help you with your problems.

FLATS TO LET

BROMLEY — Unfurnished flat, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, in new house; available March. Box W-296, Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 98 Gloucester Place W. 1.

LONDON, Pont St., Knightsbridge—Spacious sunny self-contained flats, overlooking gardens; constant hot water, central heating, passenger lift, also others in Kensington. Store 4, William St. S. W. 1. Sloane 3810.

LONDON—Modern flat, antique furniture, extensive view, 2 bed, 2 sittingrooms, central heating; 6 gns. p. w. 59 Crompton Court, S. W. 3. (Ken. 8572).

FLATLETS

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LONDON

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(Bay 2287)
WE COLLECT AND DELIVER
"A Boon to Americans"

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EFFICIENT SERVICE FULLY INSURED
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28 Elizabeth Street, S. W. 1
Telephone Kensington 8328 *Licensed Valuers*
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A good selection of second-hand Jewellery always in stock. Repairs of every description executed on the Premises. *Lowest prices always.*
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LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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Issued by Timothy Whites & Taylors Ltd.

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Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort.
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
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KEN. 7288

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All kinds of artistic hairwork executed
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Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Teas and Light Refreshments. Wedding Cakes.

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at moderate prices
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187 Ebury St. S.W.1.

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Brixton 1084
Posters, Leaflets, Cards
Books, Pamphlets, Brochures,
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give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken.
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Regular Deliveries All Over London
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Steam Process—No Heater System
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Paddington 5929 *Visit*

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MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
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First-class Service Moderate Charges
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PHONE PARK 0609

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Good workmanship with personal attention. Customers' own materials made up. Furs altered, cleaned and renovated.
W. S. AINSWORTH
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Bespoke Bootmaker
Full range of entirely Hand-made shoes in stock at reasonable prices. Also made to measure.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
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WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

I here are No feet
TOO WIDE TOO NARROW TOO LONG TOO SHORT
OR TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT AND GIVE COMFORT

Charles H. Baber LTD.
302-308 Regent Street, W. 1.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
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(Nearly Opposite Bow Church)
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"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

Your Clothes . . .
We believe we can help you with your dress problems. Stylish and inexpensive outfits made in our own workrooms.
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Dry Cleaning in 8 Hours
Repairs Alterations
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Hendon, N. W. 4. Tel. Hendon 2255
380 Finchley Rd., N. W. 2. Tel. Ham. 3333/4
294 Neasden Lane, N. W. 10. Gladstone 1414
We Collect and Deliver in London

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For Artistic Permanent Waving
VISIT
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Hair Specialist
6 Russell Parade, Highfield
Golders Green, N. W. 11
Agent for Potter & Moore's Toilet Preparations

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The BOWMAL Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.

Solid fumed Oak. 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in. complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress

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Loose Covers, Curtains, Cabinet and Upholstery Work
J. S. MASON
47 Fairfax Road, N. W. 6 Tel. MAI 5523
Thoroughly Dependable

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Bowyer's
KUNZLE'S CAKES
The Confectioners
110 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

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Fur Coatees and Swagger Coats
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WILLIAMSONS
STORES
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
WESTOW HILL
GIPSY HILL 0151 S E 19

LONDON

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

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A Complete Service
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HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Choice Fruit and Vegetables
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for
DECORATIONS, etc.

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FULLER'S Domestic Laundry
3 York Road, Wimbledon, S. W. 19
"We Serve to Deserve"
High Class Family Laundering
Ladies' Lace and Silk Lingerie a Speciality. Art and Household Dyeing and Cleaning. Court Dress, Masonic Regalia, Military and Naval Uniforms, Fancy Dress, etc.
Telephone: LIBerty 3554
"Fuller's for Fine Finish"

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189 Worple Road, W. Wimbledon
Tel. Wim. 4913
Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
Agent for Chilprufe

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50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co., Dublin
56 Dublin Street, Carlow
93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112 O'Connell Street, Limerick

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites.
GOOD SERVICE

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage.
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

Buy Your COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18 Westmoreland Street

RATHFARNHAM

MILK
HUGHES BROTHERS LTD
HAZEL BROOK DAIRY
RATHFARNHAM Phone TERENURE 138

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

BE NOBLE! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.
—J. R. LOWELL

Daily Features

HE THAT is down needs fear no fall,
He that is low, no pride:
He that is humble, ever shall
Have God to be his guide.
—JOHN BUNYAN

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 75

G. The Restored Commonwealth (about 606 years)

I. After the 70 years' captivity, from the return of the first detachment under Zerubbabel and Joshua (B. C. 536) to the dedication of the restored temple (about 22 years). Ezra, chs. 1-6, Books of Haggai and Zechariah

Zerubbabel

Born in Babel (i. e., Babylon), son of Shealtiel, according to Ezra 3:2, 8; Neh. 12:1; Hag. 1:1, 12, 14; Matt. 1:12; Luke 3:27

Son of Pediah, according to I Chr 3:19; of the royal line of David, a lineal descendant of Nathan, son of David

Head of the tribe of Judah at the time of the return to Jerusalem of the first detachment from the Babylonian captivity in the first year of the reign of Cyrus, king of Persia (B. C. 536), Ezra 2:2; Neh. 7:7; 12:1, 47

Appointed to the office of governor of Judea by Cyrus

The works of Zerubbabel:

On arriving at Jerusalem Zerubbabel's great work was the rebuilding of the altar, temple and the establishing of services, Ez. ch. 3; Zech. 4:9

The restoration of the courses of priests and Levites, and of the provision for their maintenance, according to the institution of Moses, Ez. 6:18; Neh. 12:47

The registering the returned captives according to their genealogies, Neh. 7:5

The keeping of the Passover in the seventh year of Darius, Ez. 6:19-22

Haggai, the Prophet (B. C. 520)

One of the twelve minor prophets and the first of the three who, after the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity, prophesied in Palestine. The circumstances are recorded in Ezra and Nehemiah

Together with Zechariah, Haggai pressed vigorously the renewal of the building of the Temple, which had been suspended after the reign of Cyrus, and obtained the permission and assistance of the king, Ez. 5:1; 6:14

Haggai began to prophesy in the second year of King Darius, Hag. 1:1, 15; 2:1, 10

Book of Haggai:

I. First discourse, delivered on the first day in the year B. C. 520, Haggai, ch. 1

1. Time to build the Temple, 1:2-6
2. Prosperity can be expected only after building, 1:7-11; 2:15-19

The work recommenced, 1:12-15

II. Second discourse, delivered on the twenty-first day of the seventh month

The temples—Solomon's, the restoration temple, 2:1-9

III. Third discourse, delivered on the twenty-fourth day of the ninth month

Refers to a period when building materials had been collected and workmen had begun to put them together, 2:10-19

IV. Fourth discourse, delivered also on the twenty-fourth day of the ninth month, 2:20-23

Addressed exclusively to Zerubbabel

(To Be Continued Daily)

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

WORSHAN—This is a local name, given to one who was either resident or born in the English parish of this name in Suffolk, or came from *Horsham* in Sussex, the name of which is still pronounced by rustics as *Worsham*.

Rudgers—This name is most probably a natural variant of *Rodgers*; the *s* at the end of the name, meaning "son of" marks it as a patronymic, and renders the only alternative explanation as doubtful. This alternative is the surname *Rudge*, of which it might be a corruption. *Rudge* is a color nickname from the French *rouge*, meaning "red."

Cole—This name is derived from two sources. Some are from the French font name *Nicholas*, from which we have the shortened forms *Collins* and *Cole*. But *Colling* is Anglo-Saxon, and from this also is the aphetic form *Cole*.

Barr is a local name and indicates residence near the bar or floodgate (c. f. surname *Fladgate*).

Judson is a patronymic surname derived from the popular font name *Jordan*, brought over to England by the Normans as *Jourdain*. This name in its turn was derived from an old German personal name. Other forms of the name are *Judde* and the diminutive *Judkins*.

Kindliness

Monitor Camera Club by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Canine Personification of Benevolence

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Garden Markers

JUNIOR found in the kindling wood his mother bought some small slats a little smaller than a lath. He neatly cut these in lengths of two feet each, then sharpened one end of each slat. On the other end, with black paint, he painted the words, "Lettuce," "Onions," "Radish," "Cabbage," "Beans," "Peas," etc. These stakes he sold to families who had gardens, so that they might mark their beds when planted.

As the markers were substantial enough to be used year after year, people were willing to pay the nominal sum asked for them.—Miss N. K.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Advertising Slogans

WHEN your party is off to a good start, and your guests have played several active games, they may be glad to rest. This will provide a good opportunity to try the following game:

Select 25 well-known advertising slogans, such as "Smart to Be Seen In, Smarter to Buy," "99-44/100% Pure," "Time to Retire," "The Car That Has Everything," etc. Of course, the slogans of Monitor advertisers should be used wherever possible.

As each slogan is read, guests write the name of the advertiser using that particular slogan. A prize may be awarded for the most correct answers.—M. S.

Brevities

New Yorker: The straw votes show that Roosevelt is more popular with the poor than with the prosperous. For this reason he will probably not abolish poverty until after the election.

Life: Senator Glass probably wouldn't have minded the college professors' invasion of Washington if they hadn't brought their senior classes with them.

Punch: A writer suggests that women exaggerate the importance of fur coats. They make mountains out of moleskins.

In Lighter Vein

Up to Date

Young Jimmy was pushing his baby sister's perambulator down the street.

"Hey, Jimmy," called his buddy from across the street, "do you get paid for that?"

"Naw," replied Jimmy disgustedly, "this is a free wheeling job."—*Bee-Hive.*

Willowy Type

"The main ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton was the setting for a large tea dance given yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. —— to introduce to society their botium ferns and tall palm trees daughter."—*New York paper.*

The Cat's Prerogative

Neighbor: "Oh, Mrs. Brown, we're going south for a few months. Would you mind feeding the cat until we get back? But please don't put yourself out."

Greetings

Servant (to lion tamer in cage): "Sir, your tailor is here with his bill."

Lion Tamer: "Tell him to come in."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Have the Government's plans for social security, involving assistance to the aged, the blind, and dependent children, gone into effect?

2. What prominent Frenchman was attacked on the streets of Paris on Feb. 13? And what were the consequences?

3. What coast guard rescue thrilled America last week?

4. Is mortgage money easily available to home owners in the United States today?

5. What efforts have been made, if any, to curb the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States?

6. Has Col. Frank Knox formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President?

7. Has the situation along the Manchoukuan-Outer Mongolian borders quieted down?

8. What effort is being made to record permanently the activities and achievements of women?

9. Would it be safe to say that more than half of the decisions of the Supreme Court during the current term have been unanimous?

10. What progress is being made by the five-day week in American business?

11. What great nation has taken steps to eliminate slow workers from industry?

12. The President of what country is proposing for the workers of the land one big industrial union?

13. Are American Republics exempted from the application of the neutrality bill which has won unanimous approval of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee?

14. Has any woman ever been elected to the Royal Academy in Britain?

15. Would it be safe to say that owing to numerous reciprocal tariff agreements made last year, the 1936 Custom House Guide shows changes in more than 10,000 items as compared with the 1935 edition?

16. What figure has been set as the maximum per room per month for a slum tenant, by the National Public Housing Conference?

17. Is it true that the House of Representatives has just approved a record peacetime army appropriation?

18. What islands are causing dispute between Great Britain and Argentina?

19. What nation has abandoned its sales tax?

20. What was the United States Government's answer to John J. Raskob's complaint that the assessment of more than $600,000 for deficiency in his 1929 income tax was unfair?

(What is your score?)

Canniness

Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. R. G. Bell, Yokohama, Japan

Bur-r-r's Are in His Coat, Not in His Voice

What They Say

Their Work Done

"The NRA and the AAA definitely served the Constitution, even though now outlawed as unconstitutional."—*H. V. Kaltenborn.*

Says Don Marquis

"If you make people think they are thinking, they love you; if you really make them think, they hate you."—*Don Marquis.*

Alertness Needed

"We have to be alert to detect the unreality of the picture of American people that is given by their political leaders."—*J. Ramsay MacDonald.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amending

Question: We have a bylaw as follows: "These rules and bylaws may be amended at any regular or special meeting by a two-thirds vote, provided the amendment was submitted in writing, etc." A member claims this bylaw is illegal and that bylaws may be amended only at *regular* meetings and not at *special* meetings. He received his information from an attorney. Is he correct? We also have the usual provision that Robert's Rules of Order shall govern where not inconsistent with the bylaws.

Answer: The only thing that would appear to justify the opinion of the attorney that the above bylaw is not legal, in so far as it permits amendments to be made at special meetings, would be the existence of a statute in that particular state requiring amendments to bylaws to be adopted at regular meetings; and the question contains no information on this point.

State law is superior in case of conflict with bylaws. If there is no such state law, the above bylaw seems perfectly legal. The attorney's opinion, if based simply upon Robert's Rules of Order (see page 269), is mistaken. Robert specifies a regular meeting for amendments to bylaws if there is no rule in the bylaws themselves; but he also says that each society should adopt its own rules for the amendments to bylaws. Such rules would govern in case of any conflict with Robert's. In this case, the organization evidently has seen fit to permit amendments to be made at either special or regular meetings.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Working Their Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

SEVERAL boys of a neighborhood "gang" had been slipping into the movies at a local theater, and really thought that this was quite a clever thing to do. One day the manager discovered three of the boys sneaking in. He very kindly gave the two older boys a mop and pail and had them do some cleaning in the balcony for their tickets, while the younger one had to wipe down the steps for his admission.

When these jobs were finished, the manager gave them his name and told them that any time they wanted to see a movie and didn't have the price of admission, they might ask for him, and he would gladly find them jobs to pay for their tickets.

One mother knows that this kindly way of teaching the boys a lesson has done more for them than all the scoldings or punishment the parents might have given them. The manager with the understanding heart has helped three boys to see that "honesty is the best policy"; and they are taking him at his word.

Daily Anecdote

Screening His Faults

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE power of political caricature and cartoon is well known to every American who reads the newspapers. It is no less an important factor in England. Lady Jane Peel was in the habit of clipping all the hostile criticism which appeared in the daily press about her husband and pasting her clippings upon a large screen.

Sir Robert Peel, the objective of all these treasured mementos, was heard to remark once: "It is the duty of every good wife to screen her husband's faults."

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Yes; the first checks, amounting to $4,446,622.66, have just gone to the 21 states which have approved plans for assistance.

2. Léon Blum, Socialist leader, was attacked; and inasmuch as the Socialist Party is a strong one, the result was a decree ordering the dissolution of the Royalist "Action Française," and the military body, "Les Camelots du Roi."

3. The rescue of seven CCC workers from ice floes in Cape Cod Bay. The rescue was accomplished by the use of airplane and cutter.

4. Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, says in his annual report to Congress that mortgage money to home owners is on the "most attractive terms in the history of the nation."

5. A dozen bills have been introduced in the Senate, and more than 20 in the House, to restrict the powers of the Supreme Court.

6. Yes; he officially announced his presidential aspirations at a Lincoln dinner in Boston.

7. No; unremitting skirmishes finally have reached pitched battle proportions, and the situation is regarded as serious.

8. Mrs. Mary R. Beard has gained the support of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for a women's archive center, where the achievements of women may be recorded.

9. Yes; 102 of the 121 cases have been unanimous. Justices Brandeis, Stone, and Cardozo have voted together in all of the 121 cases.

10. A survey of 2452 representative business establishments indicates that 57 per cent are using the five-day week for wage earners.

11. Soviet Russia has already begun the elimination of hundreds of thousands of slow and inefficient workers. Moscow "shock-workers" are called upon for revised production "norms"; and their output is the gauge for wages.

12. President Cardenas of Mexico has announced a plan for one great labor union for all Mexican workers. The President sees labor in a single lump as more easily controlled.

13. The abridged neutrality bill extends the present arms embargo until May 1, 1937, but exempts American republics from its application if they are attacked by non-American nations.

14. The election of the first woman to the Royal Academy, Dame Laura Knight, a noted painter, was announced on Feb. 11.

15. Yes; approximately 60,000 changes have been made since the 1935 edition.

16. $6.25 a room—$11.00 a room is the average prevailing rate.

17. Yes; the figure is approximately $400,000,000,000.

18. The Falkland Islands, lying off Argentina, have been considered British territory; but Argentina has issued stamps implying that the islands were Argentina's property.

19. Chile. Finance Minister Ross found it impossible to resist the cumulative protests against the 2 per cent surchange on the nation's business.

20. The Government's reply was a bill against Mr. Raskob for more than $1,000,000 additional.

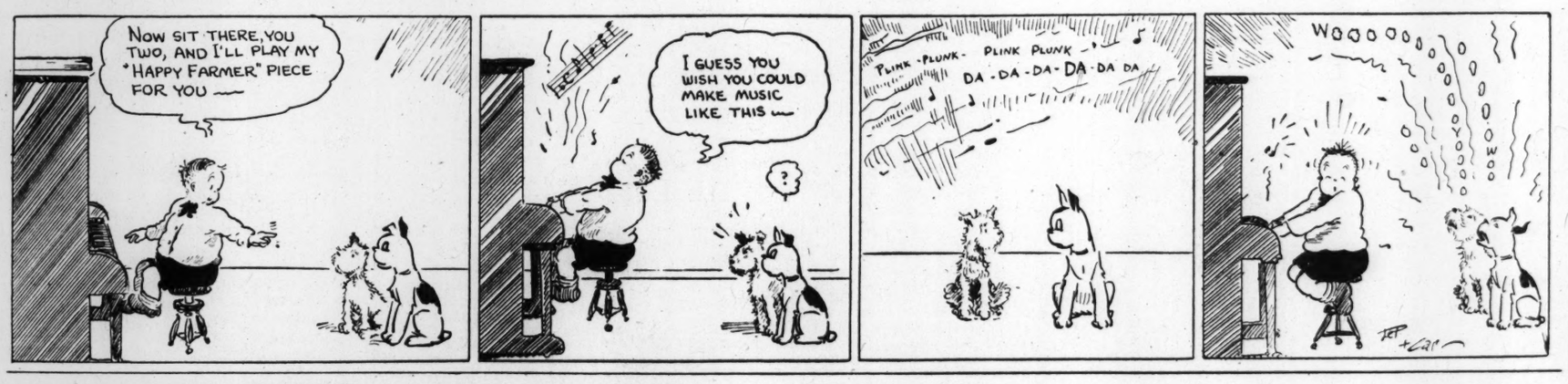
The Magic Pencil—*The Adventure Ends*

By STURGES

NO SOONER DID THEIR GOOD FRIEND, THE ARTIST, HEAR THEIR CRY THAN HE ERASED THEM—
ERASER
FROM THE PLACE WHERE THEY WERE LEFT STRANDED, AND RESTORED THEM TO THEIR MOTHER'S ARMS.
STURGES

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Everyone to His Own Taste*

By LE PELLEY


NOW SIT THERE, YOU TWO, AND I'LL PLAY MY "HAPPY FARMER" PIECE FOR YOU —
I GUESS YOU WISH YOU COULD MAKE MUSIC LIKE THIS —
PLINK-PLUNK- PLINK PLUNK —
DA-DA-DA-DA-DA DA
WOOOOOOO
YOOOOOOO
WOO

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bread and Peach Preserves*

By THE HAGERS

I HELPED TOM PINTAIL, IN OUR BLOCK, TAKE INVENTORY OF HIS STOCK.
"CANNED PEAS AND CORN, TOM,— TEN OF EACH; THREE PLUM PRESERVES AND ONE OF PEACH."
"HOLD EVERYTHING!" TOM PINTAIL SAID. "SEE IF I HAVE A LOAF OF BREAD.
THE PEACH PRESERVES WE'LL CHARGE AS 'LOSS.' I DIDN'T ARGUE; TOM'S THE BOSS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Colonies and the League

RENEWAL of Germany's demands for a "place in the sun" was a natural sequel to Italy's attempt to create for herself a new colony in Africa by conquest. The problem of colonial possessions will have to be squarely faced before a final conclusion of the Ethiopian question can be reached.

It will not be enough that the war should be ended; it is desirable also that satisfaction should be given to dissatisfied powers so far as their aspirations are legitimate. If the League of Nations is to win the confidence of the world it cannot be content merely to defend the status quo; it must also be the instrument for removing grievances. Sir Samuel Hoare accepted this view on behalf of Britain in his speech to the Assembly last September, and went on to say that his Government would take its share in any collective attempt to deal in a fair and effective way with the question of access to raw materials in colonies or mandated territories.

The time for official inquiry may not be ripe until the war in Africa is ended. But it is not too soon to ventilate the question unofficially, or for each country to begin to consider the realities. It is desirable without delay to get a clear conception of what is reasonable and what is unreasonable in the complaints. On the face of it, if colonies are a source of wealth, it seems unfair that so large a part of the earth's surface should be British, so much lesser a part Italian and none of it, outside the home country, German. But if we leave out of account the Dominions, which are self-governing, and India, whose approach toward self-government is provided under her Constitution, the problem is mainly one of the Continent of Africa.

Here we shall not find any solution for the difficulty of surplus population. Though England has a population of 742 to the square mile, as compared with 347 in Germany and 344 in Italy, she has not been able to send any appreciable number of her surplus population to her dependencies in Africa. Even in those restricted areas where the white man can settle there will be increasing need for elbow room for the native population, who have surely the first claim. Italy herself has sent only a few hundred settlers to the habitable highlands of Eritrea.

It remains, then, to consider the question from the point of view of power and prestige, and of economic advantage. It should be laid down clearly at the outset that the League of Nations ought not to lend itself to any readjustment contrary to the interests of the native population. If a country desired that a colony should be handed over to it in order that it might exploit it merely in its own interest, the League obviously ought not to support such a demand. Nor can the contention of experienced British administrators be ignored when they say—and in the main justly—that, whatever may have been the case in the past, today the government of a colony or a mandated territory is regarded as a trust on behalf of the subject population.

This is not to say that certain territorial adjustments might not be made without harm to the natives. There are some possibilities of concession of this kind in the interests of prestige. But the realities of the grievance may most satisfactorily be met by economic changes. Even in this respect the grievances have not always been accurately represented. There is no lack of access to the raw materials except where tariffs block a two-way flow of trade. And what countries demanding colonies really desire is a protected colonial market for the exports of the governing country; and the League of Nations could hardly be expected to sanction changes which would lead to greater restrictions on international trade.

The main hope of reform lies in the all-round application of the "open door." This already applies in the mandated African territories administered by Britain, but not in the colonies. The special reciprocal advantages which members of the British Empire have secured under the Ottawa agreements would have to be modified. Great Britain may reasonably be asked to agree that countries which buy products from British colonies should have equal rights with herself (subject to fair conditions in regard to labor) to export to them. In other words, let colonies, no less than mandated territories, be, in the fullest sense of the term, regions held in trust, firstly for their inhabitants, and secondly for the rest of the world on equal terms. The fundamental of a League settlement should be that, while colonies may perhaps in exceptional circumstances be transferred, they must under all circumstances be regarded rather as obligations than privileges.

Is Peace American?

ALL America is divided into three parts: those who believe isolation is the best defense of a nation's peace; those who are convinced that a realistic internationalism is necessary for that purpose; and those who don't seem to care so long as neither course interferes with trade.

President Roosevelt's proposal for an inter-American conference to consolidate peace in the Western Hemisphere is a sort of compromise between the isolationist and internationalist points of view, but a compromise which, launched at this moment, might serve best the interests of the third group.

The purposes of such a conference as is suggested are most commendable. A great amount of good work for international peace has been accomplished among the Americas, and on the South American continent in particular creative thinkers have distinguished themselves in the development of arbitration treaties. But the United States' initiation of a new conference to tie up loose ends among the many agreements on which the American peace structure has been based may at this time bring complicating rather than clarifying elements into the effort to establish a peace system for the Americas.

This is because the United States is no nearer to South America in such matters than it is to Europe. Indeed, the dangers of being involved in European war have usually been more evident than the risks of involvement in Latin-American conflicts. And if the present European war scares do not soon subside, the United States' attention can hardly go undivided to an all-American peace conference.

The great popular movement in the United States for neutrality legislation has been based on increased recognition of the proximity of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and on the conviction that American policies which demanded the freedom of the seas for private profit on war trade are veritable roads to war. The purposes of sound neutrality legislation are consistent with and necessary to peace efforts, whether these originate with the League of Nations or in an inter-American conference. While the United States Government was exerting itself to hasten the end of the Chaco war, some traders were helping to defeat the hopes of peace by feeding the war flames with weapons and war materials, solely for the sake of their own profits.

While effectual neutrality legislation is in grave danger in Washington, the proposal for the inter-American conference must run the risk of diverting the attention of United States citizens to matters which are less urgent. That is perhaps the only objection that should be made to it. If there is a present threat of war, it is over the Atlantic, and it will not be met by sailing south.

Politicians at Play

WHILE Massachusetts citizens have gathered around their dining room tables for an evening of "Monopoly," Massachusetts politicians have drawn up chairs at the conference table for one of their favorite games. It is called "Investigation."

The rules of the game are quite simple. Having chosen sides and drawn up lines of battle, the players on one side begin by investigating the shocking waste of money in clearing the streets of snow. Back charge the opponents by probing the sale of meat to the city at exorbitant prices. But the other side is ever ready with cries of "slush funds" and "witness bribing," and other opprobrious epithets, to bring the situation to a deadlock.

But, like most games, "Investigation" has its serious aspects. Used merely as a weapon by opposing political factions to blacken each other's reputations, the possible value of an investigation is frequently offset by the fact that as soon as the mud slinging is over, all is forgotten.

The extravagance and utter disregard for public responsibility which have been brought into the half-light by both the Curley and the Mansfield investigations show the acute need for the kleig light of a purely disinterested probe to get into the dark corners which no merely political investigation can reach. A citizens' fact-finding committee which would serve the public weal instead of the political purse might rescue Massachusetts politics from the slough into which it has fallen.

Otherwise, "Investigation" will continue to be merely a game—diverting for the politicians, exorbitantly expensive for the taxpayers, and almost futile as a real corrective measure against political profligacy.

Faded February

SOMETHING ought to be done about February. In the north temperate zone it is a faded, colorless month. Even when the sun shines, its brave rays are brief, quite inadequate to brightening up the month; and when the sun retreats behind clouds February is as gray as a battleship in the mist.

January is bright with beginnings. April showers are premonitory of flowers. June blooms with brides and roses. Most months yield their essences to the poet's pen, but scant inspiration flows from February. Even the poets who essay to sing feebly of February disagree as to its flavor.

Snugly beneath its snows nature still deeply sleeps. But if February comes, can March be far behind? Then sap will begin to rise in tree trunks to bare boughs and spring will soon be on the wing. Perhaps the month's rôle is to contrast its drabness with the brightness to follow and to heighten appreciation of the procession of the seasons. Certainly February is not its own excuse for being.

Spun Glass

Book News of the Day

THE brittle brightness of Anne Green's WINCHESTER HOUSE (New York: Dutton. $2.50) recalls another writer who excelled at the same kind of cold, sparkling, fantastic creation — Elinor Wylie. Anne Green's work shows less erudition and less beauty of finish; shows, too, at times a mischievous grimace seldom seen on the elegant pages of "Jennifer Lorn" or "Venetian Glass Nephew." Miss Green, too, in all ways belongs more to the present moment. But not only in actual passages like the account of the eighteenth-century masked ball and the luxurious description of refreshments at Agnes Winchester's first party ("here spun sugar capered over huge frosted and tiered cakes, crystal threads woven in sticky webs, caught here and there by silvered sweets, when they reached the heights of Arachnean lightness") but also in the deliberate quaintness of the characters and in the lacquered style there is some distant reminder of Miss Wylie.

"Winchester House" may perhaps be classed among mystery novels. At any rate, there are several more or less carefully concealed mysteries, an abduction and an attempted blackmail. There is a gloomy old mansion in a fashionable section of New York City and a domineering old lady, both secretly exerting an influence on the characters in the story.

Of the four relatives whom old Mrs. Winchester kept chained to her rigid code, only one, shy silly Agnes, revolted. She ran away from her great-aunt's chilly grandeur and went to work in a book shop. Her experiences in the shop under the exuberant Mr. Dove, in Mrs. Peterkins's boarding house, where she met Dan Sullivan, and at the apartment of Dan's foster-father all led her, when Mrs. Winchester was threatened with blackmail, to defend her great-aunt and willingly return to Winchester House. However, it was a different kind of Winchester House and a different relation with the aged chatelaine that Agnes insisted upon. Silly little Agnes took control, and Great-Aunt, assured of her favorite niece's fidelity, acquiesced.

Every one of the characters, with the possible exception of Dan, is intentionally a little out of focus—Agnes too babbling and temperamental, Mrs. Winchester too sphinx-like, Mr. Dove too atrocious a self-advertiser, Mrs. Peterkins too unscrupulous a philanthropist, Dan's foster-father too sunny, Anne Gittings, the new Winchester housekeeper, too spineless. These are not mistakes on the author's part, but carefully planned elements of her tragi-comedy. The book must not be taken seriously. Miss Green is at her best in detached scenes, such as in the tiny English tavern in Greenwich Village, or at dinner in Winchester House, or in a taxicab with Agnes unfolding her troubles to the driver.

Withal Miss Green is something of a satirist. Note her reporting of the conversation of a young couple who really have something important to say to each other:

"'Well,' said Agnes . . . 'how are you?'

"'I'm all right, how are you?'

"'Fine,' Agnes spoke warmly, 'how is Mr. Fraser?'

"'Fine,' declared Dan." And so on.

W. K. R.

More of the "Good Neighbor" Policy

Rome Again

IT IS inconceivable to me that Rome, under any circumstances, can be other than the most fascinating city in the world. The other day I stood on the steps of the Piazza di Spagna, in the bright winter sunshine.

Now, it makes no more difference how many times or for what reasons the name of the Piazza di Spagna is changed than it does what particular and peculiar appellation one political regime or another elects to give to Peking. True the square of Keats and Shelley and the Forbidden City are as far apart in aspect and significance as they are in leagues. But there is about them this point of similarity: they are not concerned with time nor change nor the aspirations of dictators. Both have seen crowns and thrones perish, kingdoms wax and wane, and they will see many more. And so as I stand today where Shelley and Keats loved to stand, it is the Rome that is rightly called the Eternal City that I am concerned with, and none other.

To me Piazza di Spagna is not only one of the most delightful spots in Rome, but in the whole world. Here now in a sunshine warm as a May morning in England, people stand about on the steps and the landings and terraces reading newspapers and magazines or just sauntering reflectively to and fro. There has been a shower during the night and everything is fresh and clean.

Ah, those flowers in the Piazza di Spagna! Those marvelous red and white Roman roses, those violets of a color rivaling the last gleams of a South Seas sunset! I descend the stairs, cross over to the little fascinating fountain in the middle of the square and look up toward the Church of Trinita dei Monte. Now the time-scarred marble of the steps looks like old ivory and the half-effaced paint of the Keats-Shelley House takes on a soft rose hue, like the first blush of a sunrise at sea.

* * *

There is a large flower-stand at the foot of the central stairs and smaller ones at each side. The flowers are arranged against a background of green with an artistry worthy of Rome and the Piazza di Spagna, indeed of Italy herself. And then, farther along to the left are five beautiful palms. They glow green as on a Tahitian beach and beneath them is a little stretch of greensward, incredibly bright after the showers of the night. In the middle of the square the little stone-boat fountain goes on plashing merrily. It seems to sing over and over a kind of refrain. "This is Rome and the Piazza di Spagna, and it can never change."

Another favorite spot of mine is the little plaza in front of the Fountain of the Trevi. And somehow, wherever my wanderings commence or however far they may extend they always seem to terminate at the Fountain of Trevi. I love to stand there, or to sit upon the iron railings, and listen to the tumbling of the waters, the sound that Wordsworth said was the most compelling of all sounds in nature. I like to watch the Italian children who are always playing there, and the coming and going of the Italian women from the little shops hard by, long loaves of bread under one arm and very likely huge cabbages under the other. There is always a pretty little bustle about the Fountain of the Trevi at about the fall of darkness, like the activity in the square of some Italian hill town at the same hour.

* * *

Today's Rome is the finest of modern times and the nearest approach, perhaps, to the glory and grandeur of the past, that past which it is the declared objective of the present regime to recreate. It can hardly fail to occur to you, as you sit in the dusk in the Coliseum and reflect upon the history of the empire from the zenith of its glory under Augustus through its slow, almost imperceptible, decadence, that there is much that is better not recreated. You may feel, too, that all this construction of parks and boulevards and memorials has been for Italy a very costly gesture. And if you pursue your investigations far enough you will not fail to find present evidences in plenty of the effects of that expenditure.

But such gestures are the way of rulers with unlimited power and none to oppose and they do not much affect the real Rome, the Rome that was here yesterday and will be here tomorrow, heedless of the political controversies of the hour. It is that Rome I mean when I say the Eternal City to me never can be other than the most fascinating of all cities. It has regarded with benign condescension the overreaching ambitions of more than one man of the passing day. For twenty-five centuries it has seen men come and go and be forgotten, and it has witnessed their passing unmoved, even as it will do again. It is serene and strong, this real Rome, and benevolent too. It has not changed and it will not change, and to renew your acquaintance with it will rejoice your heart today just as it always has done in the past.

M. T. G.

"Money Is Not Wealth"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "Money Is Not Wealth," you state some interesting and general facts and raise several questions, but you do not answer them. You observe that "it should now be plain that every person's prosperity is dependent upon a higher level of output on goods and services." You ask how to keep it on that plane. Then you say, "There is only one way and that is by an equitable exchange system." But what one would like to know is, how is that ideal objective to be reached?

You say goods have to be produced before they can be enjoyed. That is rather obvious. A while back everyone worked with a will and produced plenty of goods, bought while the money they earned lasted, but they apparently did not have enough to buy all the goods. When workers ceased to buy and there was still a surplus, they were laid off and business was generally depressed. The problem is to find out what to do about that, and do it. But what? Won't you tell your readers?

You say, "The proper kind of money will arise of its own accord when the elements in our economic system are once again in balance." What is being done to bring about that balance? What is wrong with the elements? You say, "It must be generated by equitable exchangeability," and answer, by quoting Sprague, implying that prices of steel should be brought down to better terms of exchangeability with farmers' wheat. But in a system where production and price are largely controlled, what is to be done about it?

Here we are with millions of men eager to work, billions of dollars idle in banks, untold natural resources at our command, equipment to produce plenty of everything, and yet we are in an economic mess. The editorial indicates the mess we are in. What we want to know is how to get out of it.

Boston, Mass. JOHN GUTHLAND

[Editor's Note.—For some time past the Monitor has tried to point out that lower prices, moderation in tariff policy, a curb on price monopoly—these would assist recovery within our present system. The object of the editorial, "Money Is Not Wealth," was to show what was not a real panacea.]

Letting Youth Carry the Light

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The American people highly esteem common sense and self-help. At this moment the nation is going through such deep waters that self-reliance seems to fail in many instances, and cries for help are going up from all quarters. One of the cries in a recent Monitor issue is from a teacher in behalf of young people between sixteen and twenty-five years of age who are deprived of the opportunity for further vocational training after graduating from high school. Everybody knows how enthusiastic young people are, how eager and willing to serve and to sacrifice. We know equally that present conditions are constantly turning people into the street or the alley because they have lost their job or other means of subsistence. Very often they stand before their new problems confused and bewildered, perhaps even resentful.

What an ideal task is ours to organize unemployed youth. By appointing a boy or girl to each person in need we would not only cheer them out of their depression, but youth would in this way find practical means for practical living! There is no need for losing hope—"the kites rise against the wind."

Boston, Mass. ANITA I. RICHTER

Testing Constitutionality

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The staggering blow dealt to the AAA by the Supreme Court shows up, in my opinion, a missing link in the lawmaking routine of our country.

Here are laws enacted by the chosen representatives of the people and made law by the signature of the President. After being enforced for two years, the Supreme Court tells us these laws are not constitutional.

The President of the United States has sworn to uphold the Constitution, still by the present procedure he does, without knowing, unconstitutional acts. This cheapens the office of the President. The most logical way would be that laws, before being presented to the President, first should go to the Supreme Court for advice as being constitutional or not. If under the present Constitution this is not possible, the Constitution should be amended to that effect. G. H. VANDENBERG

Greenwood, Va.

By Aesop

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

And there is the story of the man who, when thievery became unpleasantly common in his country, refused to join with other citizens in endeavoring to suppress it, but, instead, bought a strong box and locked his valuables in it securely. Then, while his neighbors labored to preserve their property, he took his ease until the robbers, having become more numerous and stronger, stole his strong box, valuables and all. In other words, peace is something to be attained and kept by a real, conscious effort—not by isolation. FRED G. HUNTINGTON

Billings, Mont.

The Wide Horizon

Peace and Politics

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

WHILE the presidential sweepstakes continue their headlong—if premature—rush, foreign policies have suddenly emerged in Washington again. President Roosevelt takes his pen in hand once more to address those exciting people, the "heads of states." The last time he did this was in the brave new world of April-May, 1933, and it led to the London Economic Conference. But in July the President himself was forced to disrupt that conference, and open the era of self-containment which has continued more or less to the present.

This time his letter is more restrained: a simple little missive to the Latin-American countries, proposing a conference to consider the organization of peace in the Western Hemisphere.

Now it is true that peace can do with a bit of organization, even in the Western Hemisphere. But nobody can deny that the need for organized peace is a good deal greater in Europe—and indeed in Asia—than it is in America. Toward those other continents, however, the American peace program is silent. The war program, based upon a billion-dollar armament expenditure for the coming year, is more eloquent, and so are the speeches that congressional leaders in foreign affairs felt constrained to make last week in criticism of Japan.

* * *

President Roosevelt has been building up a coup in Latin-American affairs for nearly three years. He began by enunciating the good-neighbor policy, which Latin America received as an amiable pudding, to be proved in the eating. When the first bite was the abrogation of the Platt Amendment which provided for continuing American intervention in Cuban affairs, Latin America was more interested. The second bite was the Roosevelt doctrine of nonintervention, and that tasted best of all to Latin America. Scattered throughout were the raisins of tactful, simple, good-willed diplomacy by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, particularly applied at the Montevideo conference. The only bitter taste in the whole pudding came from certain American diplomatic activities in Cuba.

By and large, however, it has been a fine pudding, as easy for the American people to make as for Latin America to absorb. That is where domestic politics comes in. President Roosevelt has long been suspected of the desire to take a flier in foreign affairs. But he seems to have recognized that manipulation of European politics is not welcomed by the American people, and he doubtless sees the inflammability of the Far East. Latin America offers a safe outlet, where American diplomacy will not be charged with "involvement." Even there, the President is cautious. Instead of convening the conference in Washington—normal procedure for the power which takes the initiative—he deposits it in Argentina's lap at Buenos Aires. Thus Latin America may be pleased, and as a political gesture, the venture seems destined for success.

* * *

Considering the President's letter as a peace project, more doubts can be raised. Most of the Latin-American countries are members of the League of Nations, some of them faithful, dues-paying members. To all of them, the League offers a counterpoise to the magnetic attraction of Washington. To the League, they are vital proof of its own universality. The League Covenant applies as fully to South America as to Central Europe. Through most of the lamentable Chaco dispute, Geneva and Washington were at cross purposes.

Now the President's letter, proposing what may possibly turn into a separate peace organization in the Western Hemisphere, is a final tug from the Washington magnet against the Geneva magnet. It may be regarded in Geneva as particularly unfortunate just now.

But the Latin-American venture is only one aspect of Rooseveltian foreign policy now in a clamant state. Congress has passed a record-breaking army bill, is about to enact a similar navy bill. Once more American armaments spending strikes a new world high. No other nation on the face of the earth, no matter how critically located, has as yet considered it necessary to spend for armament as much as peaceful and "isolated" Uncle Sam.

Still, the American taxpayer does not complain: He is in an era of tall spending and in a troubled world. Moreover, there are some offsetting facts. The American per capita expenditure—however poor a gauge—is not the highest in the world. The United States gets less than most countries for its armaments money. We pay our enlisted men and officers more. We have no conscription in peacetime. And so on.

Yet after you make all allowances, American spending is still high. Of more concern to the world were the anti-Japanese arguments used to justify it. Back-stage talk of "outbuilding the Japanese three or four to one" was alarming. And finally, no observer of the American man in the street would deny that he is peaceful, has no wish to fight with Japan or any other nation. He was in the grip of circumstances which for the moment he could not control. Friends of peace only hope that it will not be always thus.